The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

THE INSURRECTION IN ITALY.

The People Demand that Rome be Made the Capital of the Kingdom.

Victor Emanuel Warned by Napoleon Against Entering the Eternal City.

WARLIKE ATTITUDE OF FRANCE.

ITALY AND ROME.

Intense Excitement in Rome—The Release of Garibaldi Demanded.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 6.

Dispatches from Rome state that great agitation and alarm prevail in that city.

Deputations are arriving in Florence and memorials are pouring in from all the cities of the Kingdom demanding that Rome be made the capital of Italy.

The Press throughout the country are urging subscriptions and raising money for the Garibaldian Volunteers who have been wounded in the fights which have occurred in Viterbo.

It is reported that NAPOLEON has informed the Italian Government that it may occupy the Roman territory with its troops, but they must not enter the City of Rome.

Conflict Between Insurgents and the Papal Troops—Proclamation of Garibaldi.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 4—Midnight.

The latest dispatches received from Italy, though conflicting, are highly important. A message has just been received from Florence announcing the clash of arms.

The insurgent troops, holding a strong position near Bagnarea, in Viterbo, were attacked by the Papal forces. A short, sharp fight ensued, which resulted in the defeat of the attacking party, who were obliged hastily to withdraw. The losses in the engagement are not stated.

The effect of this victory is very inspiriting to the party of action.

A public meeting of the friends of GARIBALDI was held at Turin yesterday. Revolutionary speeches were made by many distinguished persons. Great crowds of people were present, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. Meetings of a like character are in contemplation in other cities of Italy.

Though a prisoner at Caprera, Gen. GARIBALDI has issued a stirring address to his followers, which is published to-day all over Europe. He recites at length the grievances of Italy, and asks his countrymen to redress them now. He appeals strongly to their patriotism, and urges all his friends to march forthwith to Rome.

FRANCE.

The War Movement.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 5—Evening.

The *Standard*, of this city, in a leading article this morning, says that the general arming of France is exciting apprehensions of a Winter campaign.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Non-Appointment of Sir Frederick Bruce's Successor.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 6.

The report that Sir AUGUST B. PAGET is to be sent to Washington as British Ambassador to replace the late Sir FREDERICK BRUCE is contradicted.

A Fenian Outbreak in London Prevented.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 5—Noon.

Late yesterday afternoon advices were received by the authorities to the effect that an attack by the Fenians on one of the armories in this city might be expected during the night. Government troops were accordingly posted at the different armories, and other precautionary steps were also taken which prevented the threatened outbreak.

The Reported Failure in Glasgow.

GLASGOW, Saturday, Oct. 5—Evening.

It is reported that BUCHANAN & Co., of this city, who were recently announced as having failed, will be fully able to pay all their indebtedness.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, Oct. 6.

United States Bonds are quoted to-day at 74½ for the issue of 1862.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 6.—Evening.

There was a decline of 1-16 per cent. in Consols at the close of the day yesterday, and they were quoted at 94 5-16 for money.

Commercial.

ANTWERP, Sunday, Oct. 6.

PETROLEUM—The market is weaker; Standard White has declined to 56 francs 50 centimes ℔ bbl.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Oct. 6.

The steamships *Minnesota* and *City of Washington*, from New-York, have arrived out.

BY STEAMSHIP TO SEPT. 26.

The steamship *City of Boston*, from Liverpool Sept. 25 and Queenstown Sept. 26, arrived at this port at an early hour this morning. Her advices are two days later than those received by the *Weser*.

The Fenian outrage at Manchester was still continued the leading theme in England. The Police continued to make arrests daily, but those most sought after—KELLY and DEASY—remained at large. There were all sorts of rumors as to the whereabouts of these men, and among them was a report that they had embarked at Liverpool on a ship bound to Quebec. This was considered highly improbable, and it was very generally believed that they were secreted not far from the scene of their rescue. The greatest vigilance was being exercised by the authorities, and every precaution had been taken to guard against any emergency that might arise. It was stated that a Special Commission would be shortly appointed to investigate the affair, and to bring about speedy retribution on those implicated in it.

In the North German Parliament on the 24th, during the debate on the draft on an address to the throne in response to the King's speech, Count BISMARCK protested against an observation of Herr BIBER, that mention should be made in the address of the release of Luxemburg, and said Luxemburg preserves the same territorial relations as before. Prussia has only yielded up the right of garrisoning the fortress—a right which was not an undoubted one, and for the maintenance of which people in Germany were unwilling to plunge into war. Moreover, the neutralization of the fortress compensates us for relinquishing the right of garrisoning it. Referring to the circular of the 7th inst., he declared that no pressure whatever would be exercised upon the Southern States. If South Germany should give it to be understood that it was her wish to be excluded from the Bund, no Federal Government would be so wanting in self-respect as to oppose such a wish. The Parliament, however, would be felt sure, not wish to force him to abandon a certain necessary reserve on the subject, as such a course would perhaps conduce to bring about objects entirely opposed to those which they had in view. Alluding to the question of Northern Schleswig, he declared that the difficulty of bringing the matter to a settlement lay in the fact that owing to the mixture of the nationalities in the Duchy, the Danish population could not be restored to Denmark without some German inhabitants in the same districts being ceded with them.

The draft of the address was adopted by 157 against 58 votes.

A telegram from Rome says that, at a Consistory held on the 20th, a speech was delivered by the Pope. He solemnly condemned the recent decree of the Italian Government for consummating the sacrilege of the usurpation of the ecclesiastical property. He declared the decree to be null and void, and confirmed the censures already launched against the usurpers. He then proceeded to point out the calumnies contained in a pamphlet recently published in Paris, entitled *The Roman Court and the Emperor Maximilian.*

A telegram from Berlin sets forth that the Conservative, Free Conservative and National Liberal Parties in the North German Parliament have agreed to insert the following passage in the address in reply to the speech from the throne: "We, on our part, can only consider the great task completed when the entry of the Southern States into the Confederation shall have taken place according to article 79 of the Federal Constitution."

The Vienna *New Free Press* of Sept. 28 says: "According to intelligence received here from Mexico Admiral TEGETHOFF's mission has failed. The Mexican Government will not give up the body of the late Emperor MAXIMILIAN before the settlement of pending questions, and particularly the recognition of the Mexican Republic by the European Powers."

GARIBALDI AND ROME.

Movements of the Italian Agitator—Prospects of the Party of Action—Life in Florence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Sept. 21, 1867.

When, a little while ago, GARIBALDI suddenly turned his back on Rome and went to attend the Peace Congress at Geneva, some thought that, listening to the solicitations or threats of the Italian Government, he had given up, at least, for the present, his enterprise. But such men as he are not apt to leave their work half done. We have had the General for some days past in our neighborhood, and now again a very distinct declaration is made that effective action is to take place. It is stated that several hundred of the right sort of men, with regular passports, have been sent into the Roman territory, who are to kindle the fires when the signal is given; and when the revolution begins to blaze and the priestly authority trampled upon, then troops of the regular Italian army are to enter for the purpose of maintaining order, but fortunately order not of a quality which extinguishes all national life, but in which is mixed a healthful element of freedom.

According to what we are told, the plan is laid with a perfectly good understanding with the Minister here, and has in view the occupation of all the territory except Civita Vecchia and the City of Rome. There is said to be much anxiety among the managers of affairs in the Eternal City, and the coolest and most wily and obstinate of them hardly know which way to turn. They feel that the final hour is near. But now about LOUIS NAPOLEON and his pledges? one naturally inquired. Oh, he is to shut one eye, the eye partly closed by the blow received in Mexico, and let the work go on. This affair of Rome, they tell us, is nothing compared with the task prepared for him on the side of Germany.

To the optimists, the prospect looks bright, and to believe them, which one always wishes to do, GARIBALDI is preparing for the King a "Christmas box," such as he has not received for many a day. Meanwhile, Don MARGOTTO threatens these workers of iniquity with the vengeance of the "Catholic Powers." The Queen of Spain, in a fury, is to come riding on a broomstick, and give battle with shovel and tongs. The priests far and near are to scratch and bite and make wry faces and all sorts of Chinese terrors are to be held up, and there will be an unheard of price to pay in the other world, if not in this. But the Italians have got so far out of the way that they do not pay the slightest attention to all this. The sentiment of patriotism has taken the place of theological dogmas in their hearts, and it must do its work.

No one can complain that the revolutionary party, in and out of Rome, does not act with frankness. All its declarations are made in open day, and there is hardly a communication exchanged between committees, but finds its way at last into the newspapers. The Roman Junta address GARIBALDI by a published letter, and receive the response through the same medium. The logic of the September Convention is freely examined, and the conclusion arrived at is, that while its letter does not allow the King of Italy to push the Pope from his throne, it does not hinder the Romans themselves from doing it by a revolution.

If the Italians should ever get Rome I think the Florentines would rejoice. I believe that nine out of ten here—except the owners of houses, and some trades-people—would be glad to see the Capital removed. The complaint of unreasonably high charges is nearly universal, and large numbers of the poorer classes have been driven out of town. Certain property holders have reaped a good harvest, but one which cannot be continued through many seasons.

The Florentines are prouder of their old monuments than anything the new Kingdom has brought them. Their new liberties, at least, they know how to value, but they are more willing to accept advantages than to make sacrifices, and in spite of all the Piedmontese have done for them, they are hardly grateful to them. Their estimate of themselves is not any too modest, and they live quite as much in a past glory as in new aspirations. Dandyism and the æsthetics of the most superficial social life, satisfy only too much the blooming youth of the metropolis. To know how to dance and sing, and dress well, is well enough, but these graces superadded to manly virtues is what is needed to give strength and charm to society, and most of all, to that of Italy at this moment of political transition. Too many of the young men seem still little disposed to accept the responsibilities which new circumstances have put upon them.

Nearly everything needs to be done for woman in Italy, according to our notion of what woman should be. Instead of passing a great part of their lives peeping through the blind, looking at the world of men and woman-kind as it passes in the street, or in wasting hours waiting for a lover, they should be acquiring those habits which will fit them to be the guides, instructors and companions of men in a better sense than that of ministers to his transitory pleasures. Too many men are doing women's work, and what is worse, doing it not only without shame, but gladly, because its weight presses more gently upon the muscle. There are too many consumers and too few creators of wealth, and for the great mass of the population there is no store accumulated even for the second day's subsistance. Alas for this class, they have nothing but their lives to be provident of!

ANGELICO.

THE ARREST OF GARIBALDI.

Accounts of the Continental Journals.

The Paris *Patrie* of Sept. 25 states that "Great animation reigns at Toulon in consequence of the news from Italy. Contradictory rumors are in circulation there. According to some, there was a question of sending a squadron of evolution to watch the Roman coast, and the order for its departure would shortly be sent to Ajaccio, where Admiral GUEYDON is stationed. The Minister of War was shortly expected to arrive at Toulon, and every arrangement had been made for embarking troops if necessary. The *Patrie* adds that "it is impossible for either to affirm or deny these statements, but it is certain that several ships are ready to sail, and that the transport *Intrepide* has received orders to arm immediately.

The London *Times* says the dreaded catastrophe has come to pass in Italy.

Gen. GARIBALDI has been arrested by order of the Italian Government at Sinalunga, on the Tuscan line of railway, which from Siena leads to Rome through Foligno. He was conveyed by special train to Florence, and thence to the Fortress of Alessandra in Piedmont. The General, it is stated, was preparing to enter the Papal territory, although the station mentioned as the place of his capture lies scores of miles from the present Pontifical frontier, still the Government of the King of Italy will be at no loss for ample evidence of his intentions. He had been heard of lately at Arezzo, where he addressed the people in that inflated language to which he has lately accustomed Europe, and left that place on Sunday, leaving no trace of his further progress. His mission however, was a mystery to no one. The apprehension of the leader of the enterprise is by no means unlikely to paralyze the whole movement. His reliance upon a spontaneous movement at Rome appears to be a strange delusion as the elements of disorder they have no chance against the military strength which can be arrayed against them. GARIBALDI could hardly be in a position to offer resistance, and in all probability attempted none, possibly also loss of liberty at this junction may come to him as a happy release freeing him from a position where he could as little hope to advance with profit as to recede with honor. With the report of his apprehension the whole movement is sure to collapse. The Italian Government may feel somewhat embarrassed as to how they will deal with their prisoner though that Caprera which has so often been the Elba of the hero's choice may, without very great harshness, be destined to him as an honorable and not ungenial St. Helena. Upon his removal from the stage of Italian politics immediate restoration of tranquility will ensue.

The official Florence *Gazette* of Sept. 24 says:

"The agitation by which it has been sought to impel the country to violate international stipulations, far from calming down, has become stronger and more audacious. After a frank and decisive declaration, the Ministry resolved to fulfil its duty and keep its pledged word. The Ministry had convinced itself of the fact that during the last few days a large number of volunteers had taken the road to the frontier, where depots of arms had been made, and wither other arms accompanied or followed them. From Florence and Arezzo Gen. GARIBALDI took the direction of the same frontier, by way of Sinalunga. The object of this movement was thenceforth only too evident. Action had really commenced, and therefore there arose for the Government the unavoidable necessity either of allowing that treaties should be broken, in violation of the public faith, the authority of the law, and the interests of the nation, or of keeping its word, and maintaining inviolate at any price the majesty of the law. The Ministry has performed its duty. Volunteers who were on the road to the Roman frontier, or had already arrived there, were notified to return to their homes, and those who refused were conducted thither. Gen. GARIBALDI, at Sinalunga, was summoned in the name of the law to retrace his steps, and, having refused, he was conducted to Alessandria. Supplies of arms have also been seized. The Ministry has performed a painful duty, but it foresaw consequences still more deplorable had it temporized any longer. The wisdom of the Italian people, if it did not render this step less painful, at least made it less difficult. The Ministry trusts that, through that same prudence, all traces must soon disappear of an agitation against which the Ministry is guarding, conscious of its task, which is to sustain the dignity of Italy's pledged word, and to act for the advantage of the nation at large."

GARIBALDI's arrest caused some excitement at Florence. A large crowd paraded the city, shouting, "Release GARIBALDI." The troops were called out, and tranquillity had been restored.

Several chests containing 300 rifles, and directed to Perusa, were seized at the Florence railway station on the 24th. The *Italie* of the 28th announces that the Minister of War has sent orders to the commanders of military divisions to dispatch troops to the Papal frontier.

THE NEGRO IN AMERICA.

His Future Influence Estimated from an English Standpoint.

From the London Morning Herald, Sept. 24.

Generations may elapse before the negro power in America sets its final stamp upon American society. But it cannot be long before *the new influence is distinctly felt in the determination of American politics.* It is active now in the electoral circles, in the Press, in the struggle for place in municipal contests, in the agitations of a time scarcely less fierce or passionate than that of the civil war itself. We need only, in order to appreciate the importance and understand the tendency of the revolutionary social movement going forward, glance at any one of the many groups of facts continually exhibited by our special correspondent at Washington. Here a colored man, notorious for his partisanship, is appointed to the magisterial bench; there the blacks are promised the first control, throughout all the South, of the reorganized State Governments; now they threaten rebellion if their demands be not conceded to the full, and, again, proclaim themselves as resolved to measure out for themselves, without reference to any other race or authority, their future rights. At present, of course, the manifestation is of no formidable importance. Any one might have prophecied what the manumitted sections of the South, trusted with new liberties, flattered by infinite adulation, looking on the lands of ruined proprietors, and courted by the representatives of self-seeking factions, would do and say. But what, as time progresses, as the leaven works, as the sectional barriers are broken down, as this description of people increase in wealth and influence, and fasten their hold more firmly upon the society of America, will be the result as affecting American character? There are three colored millions on terms of perfect equality, or, at any rate, resolved, if their own declarations may be trusted, upon enjoying such an equality, in State as in domestic matters, with the white population. We may, or may not, look forward to the process with congratulation; it may gratify some and discourage others, who speculate upon the future fortunes, moral and mental, of mankind. That is not the question of the moment. But that such an inoculation can take place, however gradually, without conducting *to decisive and apparent effects upon the Constitution of the American nation, it seems irrational to believe.* Nor are we here forced to discuss the old moot points connected with origin, dispersion and color, or even to revive the long-stifled argument concerning the ordained superiority of races. We may leave sentiment out of sight, and simply ask what, in Africa itself, in the Colonies of European Empires, and in the United States, have been the position and nature of the negro. The story of their protracted misery and servitude, though so trite as not to bear repeating, must never be forgotten, of all their millions fruitless to civilization, of all the settlements established vainly among them, of their never having invented an alphabet or even imitated a literature, of the blank darkness in which their original country has for ages lain; and in our own day what is it we see? Assuredly no want of adaptive facility, of qualifications for stump oratory, of disdain for work; but of genuine capacity for filling with credit the new places assigned them we have not as yet discovered an inkling; and this does undoubtedly suggest that whether blending with so peculiar a people as the Americans on their own ground, with some advantages and some disadvantages on both sides, the issue cannot fail to be an extraordinary one. Since, however, they constitute the minority, a reasonable inference is that in the end, whatever period of time may in the interval lapse, *they will become bone of the American bone, flesh of the American flesh, and a part of American civilization on that continent.* No number of Liberias can be expected effectually to draught them off. Would the dark race, then, be elevated or the white degraded by the adulteration? Judging from the history of the mulatto caste, we do not find that the progress from African blackness through lighter tinges has been invariably favorable to the development of this unfortunate, though favored, first cousin of humanity. It was certainly not so at Hayti. We must really wait, we fear, a long while before this race, which is one of *grands enfans* still, after countless generations of "culture," presents itself before us in the full perfection of manhood. In the meantime, however, it can, either in the state of a republican confederation, or in the colony of an empire, play an important part. What is that part to be, socially and politically?

He says it is to be that of the Bull of Basan among the rams of Midian. It is clear that if this is the ambition of the blacks in New-Orleans or anywhere else, he will have to fight for it. He has learned already to call a "Yankee" the "hickory-faced animal,"—a politeness which he acquired, no doubt, from his betters in bygone days; and we have contemporary organs, with white editors, retaliating upon him as a "flat-footed bastard. This may not be hopeful, yet it is suggestive, and it may not persuade us to despair. At any rate we have, in the last resort, the comfortable doctrine of miscegenation, set forth in a volume containing, as the author boasts, no less than seven absolutely new words, never before seen or heard of, and leading the negro and white men to believe how, before the end, they will all be "melaleukated." We have a wonderful argument in favor of it, based on a terrible medley of "facts," such for example as the parentage of ALEXANDER DUMAS and the superiority of the mixed breeds in Paraguay. We are afraid that very little of this applies to Savannah or New-Orleans. But, say the miscegenationists, the dark races are marching forward; the yellow-haired and red-bearded are disappearing; the Mongolian and African are required in all young countries, and old countries also. This amusing craze, born three years ago, is interesting if only demonstrating the existence in the United States of the perplexity to which we have alluded, and which becomes *more serious and complicated every day.* The black politicians of New-Orleans speak close to the purpose, and say:—"We will keep up our secret political organization. We have commenced organizing our fire department, and one year will find the $120,000 per year now paid to white firemen, transferred to worthy reconstructed citizens of African descent." There is no soaring toward the empyrean, no sublime world-embracing aspirations, in this phrase; it means that the United States negro has a notion of putting the new order of things *to the best possible use for himself; and who shall blame him?* The only bewilderment produced in our minds by his easy attitude and lofty plans, is on the question of his future rank in the Republic, whether on "the top rail," or in "the back seat," or whether the miscegenationists, after all, see more clearly than the politicians through the shadows of the time to come.

COUNT BISMARCK'S CIRCULAR.

Views of the French Press and Opinion of the French People.

Paris (Sept. 22,) Correspondence of the London Herald.

The semi-official papers (*Constitutionnel* and *Patrie,*) are making clumsy efforts to prove that Count BISMARCK's circular is very pacific; that the redoubtable Prussian Premier meant no offence; and that, moreover, the document has not been addressed or communicated to the Cabinet of the Tuileries. In spite of this, and notwithstanding the contradiction which the statement will probably elicit, there is reason to believe that the French *Chargé d'Affaires* at Berlin has been instructed to make the Bismarckian circular the object of a demand for explanations. If I am rightly informed, the "verbal note" which is to be presented is to express a hope that the Prussian Government harbors no intention of overstepping the boundary of the Maine. Meanwhile, the placidity of the official papers has produced on most of the Radical papers the same effect as a red rag on an irascible bullock, and they fairly lose their temper in rebuking their official *confrères* for keeping theirs. As regards the public, the first feeling of irritation has subsided; but the conviction remains undiminished that the two countries are drifting into war. The feeling is general that the crash is put off until the ensuing Spring, solely because the French Government, in spite of all its haste, has not completed its preparations; and it is perfectly natural that such should be the prevalent opinion. Not a day passes without the papers chronicling some fresh war preparation. The manufacture of materiel still goes on with unabated vigor, and it is confidently expected that the new bill on the reorganization of the army, which increases the fighting force of France to 800,000 men, and places it at the uncontrolled disposal of the Government, is to be the first measure brought forward at the Autumnal session, which is to commence on the 15th of November. I am sorry to be compelled to repeat the same thing over again so frequently, but I have no choice in the matter. I have therefore again to assure you that no official declarations, however precise and emphatic, will convince the public that the Government will not go to war. The only way of overcoming public scepticism would be a cessation of the armaments and a withdrawal of the Army Bill. The objection that these preparations and the increase of military burdens do not imply war is laughed to scorn throughout France; it is held that, with the finances in their present condition, the Government would never venture on a measure so unpopular as the new Army Bill if it did not mean fighting. In addition, I may add that French vanity is rather inclined to undervalue the Prussian army, and that the masses feel confident that nothing would be easier than to "*remettre ces Prussiens à leur place*" by another Jena, while the advantage that would accrue to the Emperor in a dynastic and domestic point of view by a successful campaign is fully appreciated by the great bulk of his subjects. In short, the "situation"—forgive this Gallicism—may be thus summed up: The public is dissatisfied, humiliated at the repeated defeats sustained by the Government, irritated against the Prussians, sick of war burdens, and prepared to welcome war as a means of putting an end to the state of suspense which has lasted now for upward of a twelvemonth. The Emperor is increasing the army, is making extensive preparations, and cannot but be conscious that a single successful campaign on the Rhine would revive his waning popularity and damaged *prestige*, and would contribute to consolidate his dynasty far more effectually than 15 years of a prosperous reign. That being the state of affairs, can you wonder that the pacific utterances we have lately heard should excite nothing in France but a shrug of the shoulders?

Passengers by the Steamships City of Boston and Siberia.

OCT. 6.—*In steamship City of Boston, from Liverpool*—J. Kirkland, wife and family; J. Higgins, wife and family; S. F. Wilson and wife, G. D. Brown and wife, M. Jones and wife, B. M. Austin and wife, J. M. Ford and wife, E. Cane, wife and child, J. Foster and wife, C. Halsey and servant, J. Eastwood, Mrs. Eastwood, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Steigns, Misses King, Kate Stebbins, Ireland; Mr. Todd, Mr. Knenilt, Mr. Houston, Mr. Gourlay, Sarah A. Tyne, Hannah Hall, Messrs. Gates, (2,) Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Hall and 2 children, Mrs. William Smith and 5 children, Mrs. Collins and 2 sons, Mrs. Babcock, James O'Rourke, James Smith, Bishop Lynch, Col. Fisher, D. Hutchinson, G. Phelps, Rev. Mr. Renshaw, P. Mulligan, E. Fitzmaurice, John and James Barry, G. M. Knenilt, L. Myers, Wm. Thurman, Mr. Leetham, J. G. Nelson, F. J. Kinchman, Wm. F. North, Wm. M. Neill, Wm. Conway, J. McMahon, Wm. Brown, Wm. Coles, Wm. Simmons, Mr. Gates, J. Glinin, J. Lindsay, F. Kroell, S. Wilkenstein, Mr. Henshaw, Geo. Cleveland, W. and F. Strong, Wm. Vernett, E. Chaddock, Wm. Scott, Wm. Lynch, Mr. Cuendet, M. C. Dewit.

OCT. 6—*In steamship Siberia, from Liverpool*—B. Canthry, wife and son; Messrs. Baldinger, Medians, J. Hodgson, Jr. Mr. Davidson and lady, P. Malie, Col. Fielden, wife, two sons and daughter; A. Hodson, J. C. Horan, lady and family; J. L. Schneider, G. H. Virten, W. Pollock and lady, P. Lauth, H. C. Mayer, E. Theisen, Misses M. A. Waters, E. Biacom, Gossen, Kennedy, Davidson, and 440 in the steerage.

Death from Yellow Fever in Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Oct. 6.

JOHN H. ILSLEY, a man about 40 years of age, died in this city of yellow fever to-day. He was from Memphis, Tenn., *en route* to Nova Scotia, and arrived here last night.

Drowning Accident at Minneapolis, Minn.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Saturday, Oct. 5.

Mr. RUSSELL PARKER, lately of Canada, was accidentally drowned this afternoon.

The Burnett House and five adjoining buildings were destroyed by fire on Friday. Loss $10,000.

Sinking of the Steamer Ella Faber.

LOUISVILLE, Ky, Sunday, Oct. 6.

The steamer *Ella Faber*, from Louisville for Henderson, Ky., was sunk near Cannelton yesterday. She was valued at $15,000, and was insured in Louisville offices. No lives were lost. It is believed the boat can be raised.

Heavy Freshet at Live Oak, Ga.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sunday, Oct. 6.

The heavy freshet at Live Oak has washed away the track of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad in several places. The train due this morning has not yet arrived.

Death of a Veteran Actor.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Oct. 6.

CHARLES PASTOR, one of the oldest actors in America, died here yesterday, aged seventy years. He had been over fifty years on the stage.

Democratic Nomination for Congress.

UTICA, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 5.

The Democrats of Oneida to-day nominated FRANCIS KERNAN for Congress, and GEORGE H. SANFORD for Senator.

Weather Reports.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 6.—The weather is cool and bracing.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 6.—The heavy rains in Florida still continue.

WEST INDIES.

ADVICES BY CUBAN CABLE TO OCT. 5.

Encounter Between Haytian Revolutionists and Salnave's Troops.

HAVANA, Oct. 5.
Via KEY WEST, Sunday, Oct. 6.

Intelligence has been received, per steamer *Louisiana*, just arrived from St. Thomas, to the effect that a serious engagement took place on the 13th ult., before Fort Bisson, on the borders of St. Domingo, but on Haytian soil.

Haytien revolutionists specially opposed to President SALNAVE, who were in possession of the fort, hoisted a white flag on the fort, and while SALNAVE's troops proceeded to take possession of the fort they were fired upon and cut to pieces by the revolutionists.

Some members of the first families of Port-au-Prince are among the fallen.

HAVANA, Sunday, Oct. 6.

A storm has prevailed for the last twenty-four hours and still continues.

The steamers *Virginia* and *Paris* have not arrived; both are over due.

MEXICO.

Late Intelligence from the Republic via Havana by the Cuban Cable.

HAVANA, Sunday, Oct. 6.

A late arrival from Vera Cruz brings the following news from Mexico:

Father ARCIZA has been consecrated Bishop of Morelia.

The wife of Gen. SANTA ANNA has petitioned President JUAREZ for the release of her husband without trial.

Baron VON MAGNUS, the Prussian Ambassador, has returned to the City of Mexico.

Gen. PAVON has been appointed Governor of Tamaulipas, and Gen. ANTILLON has been made Governor of Guanajuato.

The property of SOMERA has not been confiscated, as was reported, but he has been fined to the amount of $50,000.

Seven houses in the City of Mexico, owned by ALMONTE, RAMIEREZ, SILICIO, ESCUBEDRIA, URAGA, and others, have been confiscated by the Government, and will be sold at auction. Their aggregate value is appraised at $100,000.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Movements of the Commissioners—The Council at Laramie.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Oct. 6.

The steamer *Only Chance*, from Fort Benton, Montana, arrived at Omaha, on Friday night, with $3,000,000 in treasure and 200 passengers.

The Indian Peace Commissioners left here this afternoon for Fort Harker. Gen. AUGUR, who had been appointed on this Commission during Gen. SHERMAN's absence in Washington, has left Omaha and will join the party on the route.

The Indians had stolen some horses from the Northwestern Fur Company, near Fort Buford, and killed three men.

The latest information received from Superintendent MURPHY, who is in charge of the Indians already assembled at Medicine Lodge Creek, where he remains as a sort of hostage, is of the following purport: Little Robe, Medicine Arrow, Bull Bear, Tall Bull, and White Horse, Chiefs of the Unruly Dog Killers, have promised to come into the Council. One of the runners employed by Mr. MURPHY, left LITTLE ROBE's village Sept. 28, and he had just arrived. LITTLE ROBE had promised to come into the Council, and said that he had been out on the last raid that he would make. LITTLE ROBE had about 250 warriors with him, and had returned from committing depredations on the railroad. Mr. MURPHY further telegraphs that ROMAN NOSE had been in to see him, and went away promising to be present at the Council.

A dispatch was received yesterday from Mr. BEAUVOIS, dated Fort Laramie, stating that IRON SHELL, a Brule Sioux, had come into that place with all his people. He had since left, but he promised to be back in time for the Council to be held at Laramie in November.

Not a word has been heard from RED CLOUD, and there are no assurances that this hostile chief will come into the Council.

Sixty-eight thousand three hundred and ten acres of public land had been entered at the Denver Land Office in September.

Extensive preparations were making for holding an agricultural fair at Denver this week.

The Late Mr. Elias Howe, Jr.—Funeral Services at Cambridgeport, Mass.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Sunday, Oct. 6.

The burial service was read over the remains of the late ELIAS HOWE, Jr., in the First Universalist Church of Cambridgeport, Mass., this afternoon. The building was crowded. Representatives of the sewing-machine interests from New-York, Boston, and other places were present. The sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. GREENWOOD, of Malden. He paid a high tribute to the memory of the deceased gentleman, and said his generosity, industry and benevolence had proved a great blessing to the poor. The casket containing the remains was of rosewood, lined with satin and inlaid and trimmed with gold. At the close of the services the funeral *cortége* proceeded to the Cambridge Cemetery, where the remains were interred.

Prize Fight Prevented Near Philadelphia—Many Attendants Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Oct 6.

The Police of the First District received information on Saturday night that a prize fight was to take place at day-break this morning near the City. A squad of policemen repaired to that neighborhood at an early hour and found that the information was true. Men were seen preparing a ring, while a large number of their friends were lying on the ground and endeavoring to conceal themselves.

Before the Police could reach the place, alarm was given, and the entire crowd started on a run across the fields. The officers pursued them, firing their pistols in the air. After a short chase twenty-one of the party were arrested and locked up to await a hearing. All but five procured bail, and were allowed to go at large. The principals of the fight are supposed to have made their escape with the crowd which were too far off for the Police to reach.

National Regatta at Troy.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sunday, Oct. 6.

Over twenty amateur oarsmen will leave here to-morrow to attend the national regatta at Troy. The boat-house of the Shatemuch Club was towed to Troy yesterday by the steamer *Irving Grinnell*. JOHN ROOSEVELT will represent that club in the regatta, and GEORGE W. DAVIDS and GEORGE GRAHAM will represent the Eagle Aquatic Association. Poughkeepsie sends thirteen or fourteen boats, including the well-known four-oared boat *Stranger*.

Slight Fire in Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, Oct. 6.

A fire occurred at 11 o'clock this evening, which destroyed a shop in the block on Fore-street, at the foot of Cross-street, used as a vinegar factory. A very serious conflagration was threatened by the proximity of a planing-mill in the rear, but was prevented by the promptness of the Fire Department and the efficiency of the telegraphic fire alarm.

Gen. Sheridan's Reception in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Oct. 6.

There is every indication that a grand popular welcome will be extended to Gen. SHERIDAN to-morrow, and that the people generally will participate in the demonstration. The banks and many business houses will be closed, and the school children will have a holiday. The military display will probably exceed anything of the kind ever seen in Boston.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Divisions in the Democratic Party—Schemes of the Tammany Hall Men—The Probable Nominees for Office—Condition of the Democratic Union Party—Negotiations to Secure Candidates.

The excitement in regard to local politics has never been so great, more than three weeks before an election, as we find it at present. The Democratic Party, notwithstanding its immense numerical ascendency, appears to be split into three factions, and each of these factions is again subdivided by feuds and personal quarrels between those who aspire to be its controlling element and the rank and file of the various Wards. So fierce and irreconcilable are the Democratic divisions that, for the first time in many years, there is a probability, almost a certainty, if wise counsels prevail, that the Republicans can elect at least a half, and possibly the whole, of the various county, judicial and legislative officers to be elected on the first Tuesday of next month. Rumors are widely prevalent of an intention existing among certain of the Republican wire-pullers to nominate a "dummy" candidate for County Clerk, with the intention of withdrawing his name the evening before election, and running the ticket of Mr. WM. C. CONNER, who will be the Mozart Hall candidate for the same position, out of the Republican boxes. This should not be permitted, as every local candidate withdrawn will take just so much away from the general strength of the party in the State, and it is pretty certain that, with the Democratic Party split up into three factions, and running three sets of tickets, the Republican Party, with its 32,000 or 34,000 votes, can certainly win if it will only put forward its best and strongest men, irrespective of personal preferences, and only with a view of securing the greatest amount of popular strength.

THE POSITION OF TAMMANY HALL.

This oldest and generally strongest of the Democratic factions is now hopelessly rent asunder by bitter rivalries in the council of its former controlling element, and by the animosities engendered in the rank and file from the claims of different candidates to the same positions. Street Commissioner McLEAN has sent word abroad in his acts that being a municipal officer by name he will also be one by deed, and that he will exercise his powers for the advancement of his political and personal aspirations. Comptroller CONNOLLY, standing outside of the "inmost ring," which is at present reduced to three—TWEED, SWEENY and HOFFMAN—is endeavoring to obtain that influence in local politics properly due to his position. This Fall Mr. CONNOLLY only made one request of the "ring," and that was for the nomination of his son-in-law, Hon. ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Assistant District-Attorney, to the Senatorship of the Seventh District, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards. The request was denied, even although strong indications had been thrown out from the Democratic Union side that Mr. HUTCHINGS stood well in that party, and would receive either this nomination or indorsement if put forward by Tammany Hall. The result now is that Alderman JOHN HARDY has taken the field on the Democratic Union side, and against Ex-Senator JOHN J. BRADLEY, who will receive the Democratic nomination, so that there is a probability of this district being carried by the Republicans this year, as it was two years ago, if the party can be brought to unite on one candidate. The friends of Hon. THOMAS MURPHY claim that they can poll at least 1,500 or 2,000 votes outside of party lines. Could they do that his election would appear secure.

There is talk, however, of an attempt at making a compromise by running Street Commissioner McLEAN, who ran against Mr. MURPHY and Mr. THOS. C. FIELDS two years ago, and was defeated.

TAMMANY NOMINEES.

For the lucrative office of Sheriff there are four recognized and active candidates: Alderman JAMES O'BRIEN, in the Twenty-first Ward, who is powerful in the upper section of the City; Congressman JOHN FOX, of the First Ward, who is equally powerful in the lower section; Alderman JOSEPH SHANNON, of the Fourteenth Ward; and lastly, Ex-Comptroller MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, whom many think will finally be taken up by the Tammany managers as their compromise candidate.

For County Clerk, Alderman CHARLES E. LOEW appears to be the prominent candidate. The influence he is said to have over his fellow-Germans will doubtless force his nomination from the Tammany leaders. To throw him overboard at this late day would incense the Germans deeply. This is the first time they have been flattered with the prospect of having one of their own countrymen by birth put forward for the county position. Nevertheless, Mr. LOEW may be sacrificed so far as Tammany Hall can accomplish that object, on account of the nominations of the Democratic Union Party, which may compel the indorsement of some gentleman who would be agreeable to the Cooper Institute leaders as against the Mozart Hall candidate, Mr. CONNER.

For District-Attorney, Mr. A. OAKEY HALL will be nominated.

THE DEMOCRATIC UNION PARTY.

Feuds and dangers of disruption are not wholly confined to the Tammany Hall circle. The same state of affairs appears to exist in the Democratic Union Party, but, it would seem, with more hope of amicable adjustment in the latter than in the former. Immediately after the November election of last year Ex-Alderman WALSH, of the Fourth Ward, declared himself, and was adopted by numerous friends in the lower part of the City, as candidate for County Clerk this year, and he has been working in that direction ever since. Judge CONNOLLY was also adopted as the Democratic Union nominee for Sheriff, so that three weeks prior to the 1st of last January the party found itself more or less pledged to support two gentlemen for Sheriff and County Clerk whose names obviously could not appear on the same ticket. If CONNOLLY, representing the Hibernian element, was to be Sheriff it became clear that some gentleman representing another constituent class of the Democracy must be taken up for County Clerk, and if WALSH, representing the Irish element, should be made the candidate for County Clerk it would not do to run CONNOLLY for Sheriff. Hence arose the direful war in which the leaders of the party now find themselves hopelessly involved. The friends of Mr. WALSH, working for the County Clerkship, struck hands with the friends of Ex-Supervisor SMITH ELY, Jr., for the purpose of making this last named gentleman their candidate for Sheriff. In order to force through this programme it became necessary for the friends of WALSH to practically put out of the General Committee Judge NELSON J. WATERBURY, who had freely expressed himself in favor of returning CONNOLLY for Sheriff. The overthrow of Judge WATERBURY had the effect to dampen the ardor of such old political campaigners as SAVAGE, HARDY, ANTHON, HALPINE and their associates, not because the ticket of SMITH ELY and WILLIAM WALSH would not be equally agreeable to them, but because they thought the services of Judge WATERBURY, in organizing their campaign, were indispensable, and feared the grasping propensities of FERNANDO WOOD.

PARTY NEGOTIATIONS.

It must be understood that Mr. SMITH ELY, Jr., is not a candidate for Sheriff unless by the clearly expressed will of the Democratic Union Party. He is willing to run if his name promises to strengthen the ticket, but with his past success in public life, he is not willing to run it defeat stares him in the face. The friends of Mr. ELY, in looking round for a strong candidate for County Clerk, have come to the conclusion that WALSH is not the right man to place on the ticket with Mr. ELY. The whole matter, however, will be decided next Friday evening at the local convention, when candidates for other offices will be nominated.

The friends of W. C. CONNER, acting on the inspiration of FERNANDO WOOD, no sooner found Mr. ELY in probable nomination for the Sheriffalty, than they approached him and his friends with offers of a compromise ticket, reading ELY for Sheriff and CONNER for County Clerk, which, perhaps, would be a strong ticket could it be honestly run. The game was to force the Democratic Union Party into making its nominations early, placing ELY in the field as its own distinctive candidate for Sheriff, and also renominating CONNER for County Clerk, in return for which WOOD offered to indorse ELY and every other candidate of the Democratic Union Party for every position, he relying upon Republican aid to secure the election of CONNER. But should this programme be carried out, Mozart Hall, regardless of its promise, will place in the field MICHAEL CONNELLY for Sheriff, thus enabling WOOD to gain all he wants in the indorsement of CONNER for County Clerk.

The question then occurs what ticket will the Democratic Union Party put into the field. It cannot be CONNOLLY and WALSH, as they both represent the same interest. It may be WALSH and ELY, but CONNOLLY for Sheriff and ELY for County Clerk would doubtless be the strongest ticket. Looking over the whole field, therefore, covered as it is on every hand with traps, pitfalls, masked batteries and mines only needing a spark for explosion, with trickery, falsehood and deceit everywhere, faith nowhere, and all party discipline at an end, the experienced leaders of the Democratic Union flock have arrived at the conclusion that the strongest ticket they can nominate, and the only one with which they can secure success, is one reading ELY for Sheriff and MICHAEL CONNOLLY for County Clerk. If CONNOLLY be nominated for Sheriff and ELY for County Clerk, WOOD will indorse CONNOLLY and renominate CONNER, selling out CONNOLLY to help his special pet, and practically withdrawing CONNOLLY's strength out of the contest by having no issue upon his name.

Thus far the candidate chiefly spoken of for Sheriff on the Republican side is Mr. JOHN W. FARMER, well known for his philanthropic labors and free gifts of help to the necessitous during some of the "hard times." For County Clerk, no candidate has yet been specially named; but there are many gentlemen in the party who urge that either Major HAGGERTY or Gen. DENNIS F. BURKE, of the Tax Office, would be likely to bring outside strength to their ticket, both from the military and some other elements. Mr. PHYTHIAN will receive the Republican nomination for one of the vacant seats in the Superior Court, and Judge GEORGE C. BARRETT, the Democratic Union nominee, will most probably be indorsed for the other seat. For District-Attorney, several gentlemen, including WALTER PHELPS, HIRAM KETCHUM and Judge JOHN H. WHITE. The Democratic Union nominee will be Judge NELSON J. WATERBURY, should that gentleman consent to have his name placed on the ticket. Like SMITH ELY, however, he is not a candidate seeking the nomination, but one whose position is that he will consent to run if the requests made to him be pretty unanimous, and if the prospects are that his name will be of service in securing success to the party. So much for local politics for the present.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

Election of State Officers in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Iowa.

Elections are to be held for State officers in Ohio and Iowa to-morrow, Tuesday, Oct. 8, and for a Judge of the Supreme Court and members of the Legislature in Pennsylvania. In the last named State Judge WILLIAMS, of Pittsburgh, is the Republican candidate for Judge, and Judge SHERWOOD, of Philadelphia, his Democratic opponent. Hon. CHARLES DENNISON, the Democratic representative in Congress for the Tenth District, having died, his successor will also be elected.

In Ohio, the question of amending the State Constitution so as to disfranchise deserters, and extend the right of suffrage to colored men, is to be voted upon. The candidates for Governor are Gen. R. B. HAYES, Republican, and Hon. ALLEN G. THURMAN, Democrat; for Lieutenant-Governor, Gen. JOHN C. LEE, Republican, and DANIEL S. UHL, Democrat. Other candidates to be voted for are State Treasurer, Comptroller, Attorney-General, Judge of the Supreme Court, members of the Board of Public Works and members of the Legislature. In the Second District a Congressional vacancy is to be filled, occasioned by the resignation of Gen. HAYES, the Republican candidate for Governor. RICHARD SMITH is the Republican candidate, while S. F. CARY, who was a candidate for the Republican nomination, will be supported by the Democrats. The Republican majority in the State last year was 42,696, and in the Second District 2,658.

In Iowa a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney-General, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and a Judge of the Supreme Court, are the principal officers to be elected. Col. SAMUEL MERRILL is the Republican candidate for Governor, and Hon. CHARLES MASON the Democratic.

FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT.

Gen. Schofield's Order Prescribing Regulations for the Coming Elections in Virginia.

Gen. SCHOFIELD's Order, issued on the 4th inst., prescribing regulations to be observed in conducting the election in Virginia, on the 22d inst., and in making the returns thereof, includes the following:

All persons who are registered as voters in the districts or wards where they present their ballots will be permitted to vote, and no ballots will be received from persons who are not properly registered, except in cases where the name of the person applying to vote may have been incorrectly recorded on the registration lists, in which case, if the officer conducting the election is satisfied, either from his own personal knowledge, or from the testimony of credible witnesses that the person was actually registered, then such person will be permitted to vote.

Every person presenting a ballot at the polls shall announce his name, and if, upon examination, it is found that he has been registered as a voter, his ballot will be received and deposited in the ballot-box, and his name recorded in its proper alphabetical order on the poll books.

Two ballot-boxes will be opened in each District or Ward, in one of which will be deposited the ballots of all white voters, and in the other the ballots of all colored voters, and the names of the white and colored voters will be recorded on separate poll-books. In districts or wards where there are more than five hundred registered voters, the polls for the white and colored electors will be opened at different places, but these places should be conveniently near to each other, and, if practicable, at different doors or windows of the same room.

No candidate for election as delegate to the Convention shall officiate as Registering Officer or Assistant at the election.

All places in this Military District where intoxicating liquors are sold at retail shall be closed at sunset on the day preceding, and remain closed until sunrise on the day succeeding the election. Any person attempting by force, intimidation or fraud, to prevent any qualified elector from voting freely, shall be at once arrested and charges preferred against him by the Registering Officer, in order that he may be brought to trial before a Military Commissioner.

In all cases where a person registered as a voter is arrested for any offence during the time the polls are open, if he has not voted at the time of his arrest, he will be permitted to cast his ballot before he is taken away to confinement.

The Commanding-General confidently hopes and believes that the people of the State will unite in securing for each other the full exercise of the elective franchise; but if this should not be the case in any District or Ward, or if, from accident, fraud, or otherwise, the ballot-boxes or poll-books should be lost or destroyed, a new election will be ordered in such District or Ward.

Reverdy Johnson on Reconstruction.

REVERDY JOHNSON, who voted in the United States Senate for the Reconstruction Bill, at the last session of Congress, has written the following letter on that subject to a Southern gentleman:

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 23, 1867.

DEAR SIR: I have to-day yours of the 19th.

By this mail I forward you a copy of a minority report made by me on the condition of the States. The opinion it maintains is still mine.

My reasons for the votes to which you refer were given at the time in two or three short speeches, afterward published in pamphlet. As soon as I can get one I will send you a copy.

As you will see, the vote was given under a conviction that the measure, if adopted, would save the people of the South from confiscation, and the violent measures against which I feared no judicial relief could be had.

If the States are represented I have a strong hope, almost an assurance, that ere long all the restrictions the Reconstruction Acts contain will be removed. This I know is the belief and wish of many leading Republicans of both branches of Congress—certainly of the Senate.

I agree with you that the defeat of DOUGLAS, by Democratic defections, was a fatal mistake.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

REVERDY JOHNSON.

Kentucky Tax on United States Bonds.

There being a great diversity of opinion in Kentucky, relative to the construction of the act of the Legislature approved March 8, 1867, in regard to taxing incomes on United States bonds, the Attorney-General of the State has given the following opinion:

STATE OF KENTUCKY, OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 1, 1867.

SIR: My construction of the act of the General Assembly to "tax income on United States bonds," approved March 8, 1867, is, that all taxpayers in this Commonwealth who have actually received interest upon United States bonds, between the 10th of January, 1866, and the 10th of January, 1867, whether for themselves or in trust for another, are required to state on oath before the Assessor the amount so received.

It is the duty of Sheriffs to collect five per cent. upon the gross amount of such income.

Respectfully, JNO. RODMAN,
Attorney-General.

The Riot in Savannah, Ga.—Action of the City Council.

At a meeting of the city council of Savannah, Ga., on the 2d inst., the following preamble and resolution were passed:

Whereas, Pursuant to a call, agrarian and revolutionary in its character, a meeting of some of the people of Chatham and adjoining counties was held in Chippewa Square in this city, on the 30th day of September last, at which meeting there were indications and acts of disorderly conduct, calling for the interference of the constituted authorities to prevent riot and bloodshed, and whereas, by a cordial coöperation of the civil and military authorities, such threatened riot and bloodshed were prevented.

Be it therefore Resolved by the City Council of Savannah, That the thanks of the people of Savannah are due and are hereby tendered to Major-Gen. JOHN POPE, commanding the Third Military District, for his prompt order for assistance to the civil authorities of the city, in preventing disorder and breaches of the peace on the occasion, to which reference has been made.

Resolutions thanking Capt. H. C. COOK, military commandant of the post, Major ANDERSON, and the Police force of the city, were also passed; and likewise the following:

And be it further Resolved, That to the well disposed freedmen of Savannah, constituting as they do a large majority of the colored people of the city, much praise is due for their orderly demeanor on said occasion, and their persistent refusal to enter into the schemes of the organizers and demagogues.

NOTES FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Agricultural and Other Resources of California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1867.

Seventeen years ago Mr. WEBSTER, in a famous oration, ventured to predict that California not only did not then, but never could produce one-fourth or even one-tenth of the agricultural products of Illinois. In uttering this prediction he merely expressed the opinions of most intelligent men who had resided here. But, as was shown in a recent letter, California already, with (I suppose) one-third of the population, produces some 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels of wheat annually, which is nearly half the yield of Illinois: while in barley she produces four times as much, and in fruit she probably now equals her. Moreover, California's produce of wheat this year is some 25 bushels to each inhabitant, while that of the Western States (if the ratio of 1860 be preserved) is only 10 bushels, and that of Illinois about 14 bushels; and of the Middle States only 3⅞ bushels.

The export of barley for six months in 1866 was 208,526 sacks of 100 pounds; in the last six months there has been a temporary falling off, the export being 63,484 sacks, valued at $60,426. Of oats, 5,310 sacks were exported; of hides, 39,545, valued at $6,782, during the last six months; of tallow, 825 packages; of quicksilver, 12,710 flasks, valued at $423,028, of which the largest sale was in Australia, and the next in Peru. In this last there is a reduction of 5,720 flasks, and of $252,974 in value, compared with six months in 1866. Of copper the export for this period is 3,554 tons, valued at $222,148, which is a falling off in value since 1866 of $451,640. In wines the export is 2,239 packages, valued at $63,389, which is a decrease of value since 1866 of $30,398. The causes of this decrease I shall seek to explain hereafter. In wool the export is 2,123,172 pounds, valued at $393,201—an increase in pounds of 25,289; in lumber, 71,975,000 feet were exported.

A financial writer here makes the following estimate of the value of a few of this year's main productions:

Wheat, 7,000,000 sacks	$15,000,000
Barley, 9,000,000 sacks	5,600,000
Oats, 1,500,000 sacks	2,200,000
Wool, 8,000,000 lbs	2,000,000
Other products	4,000,000
Total agricultural	$28,800,000

Wine, it is supposed, will reach 3,500,000 gallons this year.

SILK GROWING.

Among the as-yet undeveloped sources of wealth in California, must be enumerated silk-growing, a branch still in its infancy, but full of promise for the future. Wheat, wine, wool and silk, we believe, are to be the important products of this State, outside of the mineral production.

All those experienced in the science of silk worm rasing, argue that the climate of California is unequaled in the world in adaptation to this branch. Experiments have been making now for a number of years in this matter, under the guidance of an enthusiastic, public spirited hoticulturist, a Frenchman, M. PREVOST, of San José, who deserves something better of the State than medals. I visited his cocoonery in San José. His experience is that the great advantage of the climate here, more than makes up for the higher price of labor, and he believes that the production can be carried on nearly as cheaply as in France or Italy. Thus, in Europe, dampness, rain and electricity kill from twenty-five per cent. to seventy five per cent. of the worms. Here the dry and rainless atmosphere is such that few ever perish. Then the quality of the worm and the silk depends on its food. But nowhere do the mulberry trees produce such rich vegetation as in this wonderful climate, and the silk-worms thrive accordingly. M. PREVOST, too, has discovered that here branches are a better food than leaves, (the European custom being to give the latter,) and by providing this there is a considerable saving of labor. He finds also that there is no necessity of artificial heat to hatch the eggs; he has only to transfer them from his cellar to his garret, and the warm sun on the roof does the work. Nor is any artificial process needed to stifle the chrysalis before the silk is reeled off; he has only to expose the cocoon to the powerful rays of the sun for a few hours and the cocoon is ready for sale or for the spinner. The lustre of the silk which is often so much injured by the baking of the cocoons in Europe, is thus preserved in all its brilliancy.

A considerable portion of the foreign silk-grower's time is spent in preventing diseases among the worms, and much has been written on the subject, but here the diseases are known. It seems not improbable that under the wonderfully favorable atmosphere of this coast, a new and improved variety of cocoon will be gradually produced. The California eggs are already highly valued by foreign silk-growers. M. PREVOST produces several millions of eggs each season, (one ounce of eggs containing some 40,000,) and they are all sold and engaged for years to come at the rate of $10 an ounce. He could sell them by the hundreds of pounds if he could spare them. He has received one order from Mexico, and one for one hundred pounds from Italy. His great effort has been, however, to scatter eggs and cocoons through the State, where he has given away great numbers of them. Numerous individuals throughout California are now at work on the experiment of raising silk-worms. All are successful, the largest cocooneries being at Santa Barbara. M. PREVOST has tried the Chinese variety of cocoon, the Japanese and one imported from France. The latter seems to be the best. There was nothing in the plan of this cocoonery of special value, the great point seeming to be to keep the eggs cool and dry till they are put in a warm place to hatch, and then to give the worms plenty of pure air, good food, and to leave them undisturbed in their different stages of growth. The details are the same as in the like branches in Europe. Great care has to be taken against insects and mice. Each female is expected to lay about 300 eggs. An ounce of eggs can produce 165 pounds of cocoons. It is estimated that an acre of trees will produce anywhere from 40 to 500 pounds of silk, at a cost not exceeding $2 a pound. One hundred pounds of leaves are calculated to produce one pound of reeled silk. An acre of trees ought in four years to yield from 50,000 to 60,000 pounds of leaves, which would be 500 pounds of silk, worth some $3,500—a good profit if it ever be realized. These calculations must call up in the minds of your readers the estimates of the mines of wealth, which so many thousands of our citizens once thought laid up in the mulberry trees. But it is to be borne in mind we planted the trees and raised the worms in a very different climate from this. Silk-culture never could be an important interest on our coast; but this region has all the conditions for it except one, and that is, cheap labor. This last may be afforded by Chinese, or by women and children working in their own farm-houses, as M. PREVOST's plan is to induce each householder to have its own cocoonery, and perhaps reel its own silk. The Californians seem taking hold of the matter with characteristic energy and inventiveness. Nowhere do mulberry trees grow as quickly and vigorously—the variety preferred being the *Morus Moretti*, which originated in Pavia. The silk produced on its leaves has a superior gloss and finer quality than common silk. What is needed now, it seems to me, is some public and pecuniary encouragement by the State to such a man as M. PREVOST, (who has sacrificed considerable means in these public-spirited efforts,) to enable him thoroughly to demonstrate the possibility and success of silk-growing on this coast. It is possible the effort may succeed without public help, but the first promoter of an interest of such vast importance deserves honorable recognition. A silk factory is already being erected at San José, with machinery for reeling, cleaning, drilling and twisting, and with thirty-five hand-looms for weaving broad silks, which are fitted with double sets of harness, the company design especially to manufacture a rich black taffeta of a quality that cannot be imported, and, when ordered, to make the same in colors. It is expected that the Californian ladies will be able shortly to sport such silks as are known now only by tradition, and whose only defect will be that they never wear out; most foreign silks, as is well known, being so adulterated in dyeing, or made so light or mingled so with cotton, as to be little serviceable. To those who smile at such promises, as only California boastings, the people may well appeal to what they have done in woolens; for, certainly, no imported or native blanket can approach in quality, in fineness and softness and thickness, the "mission blanket" of San Francisco.

San José may yet become the Lyons of the Pacific coast, and a new stream of wealth flow into the country from its silk manufacture.

C. L. B.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Smith, J., in the New Court-house.

Demurrers.

Nos.
1—The United States Guano Company vs. The American Guano Co.
2—Rockwell vs. The Fort Wayne and Southern Railroad Co.
3—Bourdon vs. Pinkerton.
4—The Sixth-avenue Railroad Co. vs. Hoffman.
5—Fremont vs. Learned.
6—Borden vs. King.
7—Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank vs. Gerner.
8—Gilman vs. McClellan.
9—Patterson vs. Baker.
10—Same vs. Same.
11—Branch vs. Roberts.
12—Same vs. Same.
13—Winter vs. Baker.
14—Same vs. Same.
15—Sturges vs. The Mayor, &c.
16—Winter vs. Roberts.
17—The Blind Mechanics' Association vs. The Mayor.
18—Brainerd vs. Benson.
19—Parker vs. Raymond.
20—Scott vs. Roberts.

OYER AND TERMINER AND CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Ingraham, J.

Nos.
853—Barton vs. Haskins.
935—Bronner vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.
993—Frazee vs. Kerr.
367—Baldwin et al. vs. Bangs et al.
983—Mills vs. Smith.
2759—Clark et al. vs. Thompson.
363—Asch vs. Herbert et al.
635—Am. Spiral Spring Butt Hinge Co. vs. Perrin.
615—Sturgis et al. vs. Roberts.
1167—Van Zandt, &c., vs. Wilcox.
1109—Harris vs. The Mercantile Trading Co.
1143—Judson, &c., vs. Bigley, imp'd.
1111—Snow vs. The Empire Pen Co.
653—Christie vs. Haskell.
399—Thiele vs. Bernheimer et al.
2317—Cahn vs. Isaacs et al.
1451—Whyte, Adm., vs. Ogilvie.
923—Bonnell vs. Briggs.
925—Nathan vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
205—Hyland vs. Lynch, Sheriff, &c.

Part II.—Held by Clerke, J.

Nos.
912—Sweetzer et al. vs. Ritterman.
914—Wicks et al. vs. Same.
522—Stow vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
540—Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. vs. The Relief Fire Ins. Co.
2236—Crosby vs. Hawley, Adm'r.
968—Collins, Jr., vs. Barniger.
528—Donaldson vs. Pine et al.
214—Aughin et al. vs. Gumpert.
234—Huggins vs. Lynch, Sheriff, &c.
526—Miller, Jr., et al. vs. Beardsley et al.
708—Wilkins et al. vs. Leonard.
774—Culver et al. vs. Stillwell.
190—Odell vs. Hoyt et al.
1038—Hallgarten et al. vs. Farley.
868—Snare vs. Ludlow.
896—Dater et al. vs. Miller.
902—Holt vs. Terpenny.
928—Ford, Adm'r. vs. Michigan S. and N. Indiana Railroad Co.
962—Packer et al. vs. Breslin et al.
346—Sanchozy Dolz vs. Galway.

Part III.—Held in the New Court-house by a Judge from another District.

Nos.
130—Rowe et al., vs. Allaire, Ex.
132—Barnard et al., vs. Campbell et al.
166—Sharkey vs. Franklin.
296—Mussey vs. Murray.
390—Lowe et al., vs. Hall et al.
401—Campbell vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.
541—Kiensted vs. Clerke et al.
552—Fielding vs. Schofield et al.
739—Curtis, Receiver, &c., vs. Mayor, Aldermen, &c.
315—Bank of Commonwealth vs. Lamberson et al.
965—Tyson et al., vs. Moore et al.
1062—Fills, Executrix, &c., vs. Jones.
1135—Williams, Jr., vs. Wood.
1167—Carpenter vs. Wood et al., Administrator.
1285—Luling et al., vs. Leffingwell, Receiver, &c.
1340—Pugh vs. Wright et al.
1396—Gambrill et al., vs. Bell et al., Commissioners, &c.
1457—United States Brazil Mail Steamship Co. vs. Merrill, Jr., Sur. &c.
4036—Angevine vs. Angevine et al.
151—Cony, Administratrix, &c., vs. Hudson River Railroad Co.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

The following is a list of the first one hundred causes on the Calendar. The total number is something over four hundred:

Class First.

Nos.
1—Condict vs. Van Buren.
2—Coleman vs. James.
3—Taylor vs. Faber.
4—Weston vs. Leonard.
5—Christ vs. Smith.
6—Grant vs. Nichols.
7—Birdseye vs. O'Leary.
8—Crosby vs. Metzger.
9—Bishop vs. Decker.
10—Glunnel vs. Walton.
11—Mayer vs Peters.
12—Wicks vs. Longworth.
13—Ellis vs. Fox.
14—Wright vs. Jeffards.
15—Peck vs. Henshaw.
16—Seigle vs. Trusdell.
17—Briggs vs. Erstein.
18—Fenan vs. Lyon.
19—Gettz vs. Binsse.
20—Baldwin vs. Pecare.
21—Benett vs. Smith.
22—Dressen vs. Ripley.
23—Wicks vs. Reid.
24—Waller vs. Link.
25—Pratt vs. Link.
26—Prince vs. Blass.
27—Archer vs. Repper.
28—Lary vs Huhn.
29—McNab vs. Haaf.
30—Wood vs. Van Eishberg.
31—Cortelyou vs. Graham.
32—Holyok vs. Reid.
33—Pœnix National Bank vs. Farnsworth.
34—Beach vs. Ryan.
35—Amsinck vs. Brevoor.
35—Powers vs. Scheidnecht.
37—Powers vs. Repper.
38—Katz vs. August.
39—Katz vs. August.
40—Develin vs. Connolly.
41—Doherty vs. Stewart.
42—World Co. vs. Clinch.
43—Day vs. Dater.
44—Trevor vs. Wolt.
45—Myers vs. Muna.
46—Hanan vs. Snoddy.
47—Gaines vs. Ellison.
48—Tracy vs. Cuff.
49—Schenck vs. Cuff.
50—Hooper vs. Miles.
51—Washburn & Moen Wire Works vs. Hilens.
52—Same vs. Demarest.
53—Durkee vs. Reilly.
54—McKnight vs. Devlin.
55—Finlay, Jr., vs. Bininger.
56—Poillon vs. Ford.
57—McGinniss vs. Devlin.
58—Barstow vs. Carroll Manufacturing Co.
59—Shaw vs. Seymour.
60—Kerr et al. vs. Monroe.
61—Roos vs. Weinschenck.
62—Newton vs. Elmore.
63—Judd vs. Murray.
64—Moeller vs. Talcott.
65—Atwatter vs. Lovett.

Class Second.

66—Smith vs. Lee.
67—King vs. Eddy.
68—Wallar vs. Byle.
69—Meyer vs. Amdon.
70—Oberlander vs. Roswog.

Class Third.

71—Shepard vs. Hooper.
72—Moss vs. Van Clief.
73—Weeks vs. Somerindyke.
74—Cooke vs. Meeker.
75—Totten vs. Knelles.
76—Pacific Mutual In. Co. vs. Wheeler.
77—Mills vs. Wolf.
78—Farrell vs. Tyne.
79—Mount Savage Iron Co. vs. Herron.
80—Leonard vs. Sykes.
81—Brownell vs. Pinckney.
82—Abbott vs. Langdon.
83—Knapp vs. Reed.
84—Goodwin vs. Gordon.
85—Kelly, Sheriff, vs. Ingalls.

Class Fourth.

86—Canats vs. Ward.
87—Harley vs. Harley.
88—St. Jurgo vs. Van Tassel.
89—Stetson vs. Munford.
90—Ellis vs. Fox.
91—Garniss vs. Janeway.
92—Flint vs. Hamony.
93—Panzenberten vs. Waydell.
94—Slater vs. Willard.
95—Ryse vs. Cozzens.
96—Lyle vs. Euston.
97—Weeks vs. Somerindyke.
98—Leverick vs. Dodge.
99—Pendleton vs. Mullwater.
100—Bowen vs. Chase.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Robertson, Chief-Justice.

Nos.
1—People, &c., of State of New-York vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad.
2—Stilwell vs. Staples.
3—Morlot vs. Dagrow et al.
4—Boardman et al. vs. Gregan et al.
5—Burke, receiver, &c., vs. Northrup and Burlingame.
6—Callaghan vs. Kellogg et al.
7—Secor et al. vs. Weed et al.
8—Martin vs. Martin et al.
9—Merle vs. Raphaelski.
10—German Savings Bank vs. Uptown Savings Bank.
11—Goodyear et al. vs. Brooks et al.
12—Taylor et al. vs. Groom et al.
13—Solomon vs. Brown.
14—Walkenshaw et al. vs. Perzel.
15—Goodrich et al. vs. Serrell.
16—Garrelly et al. vs. Baare.
17—Jerome vs. Smith.
18—Phillips, administrator, &c., vs. Howes et al.
19—Richardson vs. Mott, Jr., et al.
20—Moulton et al. vs. McCarty et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, J.

Nos.
1971—Goodridge et al. vs. Clinton Fire Insurance Co.
3923—Spring vs. Day et al.
3221—Priestly et al. vs. Churchill et al.
3185—Black vs. Hanghwout.
2483—De Wall vs. Forty-second-st. and Grand street Ferry Co.
3261—Ducas, by guardian, vs. Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Co.
2509—Garry, administratrix, &c., vs. Mayor, Aldermen, &c.
2637—Muller vs. Bernhard.
2999—Armstrong vs. Stevens.
3253—Just et al. vs. Laporte.
3157—Moore vs. Hermann.
2111—Shepard vs. Heineken et al.
1427—Voorhees vs. Scrymser et al.
3031—Miller vs. The Mayor, &c.
3033—Quin vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Jones, J.

Nos.
2928—Veitman vs. Haerstel.
3244—Barker vs. Savage et al.
3332—Levy vs. Bernstein.
3392—Ferguson vs. Wall et al.
3400—Harkins, guardian of J. Harkins, vs. C. P., N. and E. R. Railroad Co.
3402—Berney vs. Bennett et al.
1706—Reis vs. Borken et al.
2512—Child et al. vs. Woodward et al.
1774—Jaffray et al. vs. Ramage et al.
3154—Goodyear et al. vs. Brooks et al.
3072—Blumenthal vs. McCabe.
3240—McCarthy vs. Berry.
2932—Hoffman vs. Park Fire Insurance Co.
3248—Schoharie Co. National Bank vs. Soule.
3263—Krug et al. vs. Schneider.

COMMON PLEAS—PART I.

Held by Cardozo, J.

Nos.
534—Dougherty, &c., vs. Bleecker-st. and F. F. Railroad.
595—Dart vs. Walker.
684—Lewenthal vs. Kraus.
717—The Lorillard Ins. Co. vs. Burrows, &c.
673—Leggett vs. Giles.
533—Brague vs. Cobb.
356—McNeil vs. Rogers.
621—Loader vs. Kelty.
647—Bird vs. Pond.
646—Burden vs. Hawke.
695—Martin vs. N. Y. and Harlem Railroad Co.
686—Steinway vs. Erie Railway Co.
541—Duncan, &c. vs. Simon, &c.
658—Stillman vs. Lanig, et al.
377—Marshall, Jr., vs. Trask, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—PART II.

Held by Daly, J.

Nos.
606—Ann Wilford vs. Murphy et al.
588—Dennis vs. Kearney, Ex'r, &c.
1266—De Pew vs. Dote.
668—Temple vs. Flynn.
182—[illegible]
683—Wehle vs. Sands.
421—McIlvaine vs. Penfield.
650—Humphreys vs. Knight.
711—Quackenboss vs. Hawkes.
735—Roberts vs. Levy.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
1—Hatch vs. Kuhn.
2—Gibbons vs. Schoenfeld.
3—Hallett vs. Fields.
4—Burger vs. Townsend.
5—Diehl vs. Lange.
6—Ballou vs. Gillett.
7—Wray vs. New-York Express Co.
8—Gallagher vs. Rodgers.
9—Martin vs. Lynch.
10—Wehler vs. Grover.
11—Day vs. Gifford.
12—Mooney vs. Garland.
13—Martin vs. Walsh.
14—Fay vs. West.
15—Bleecker vs. Bermzer.
16—McDermott vs. Cusick.
17—Wilson vs. Wolf.
18—Divine vs. Nasser.
19—Kupper vs. Sheppard.
20—Miller vs. Smith.

THE LAW COURTS FOR OCTOBER.

After a vacation of three months, nearly all of the law Courts of this City will recommence business to-day, this being the first Monday of the month. The calendars are unusually heavy. Take, for instance, the first Monday motion calendar of the Supreme Court Chambers. The number exceeds 400, nearly twice the usual calendar. True, sixty-five of these, in the first class, are motions to put Circuit causes on the short calendar, in pursuance of a well-known rule of the Supreme Court. But this does not explain the great increase of business. The truth is, litigation in this City is increasing at a very rapid rate; and notwithstanding the fact that we have upon the Bench of the Supreme Court in this district some very able and right-minded Judges, who are willing to work for the public good in disposing of all cases that come before them, there seems to be, and there is, a want of that hearty and active coöperation so necessary among the members of the Bench. The Supreme Court, as to this district, is composed of five Judges, namely: Leonard, presiding Judge, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next, Judge Clerke, Judge Sutherland, Judge Ingraham and Judge Barnard. Judges Leonard and Barnard, according to the published programme, are not assigned to any duties for the month of October. Judge Sutherland will hold the Chambers, Judge Ingraham is to hold the Oyer and Terminer in connection with Part I. of the Circuit, and Judge Clerke will hold Circuit Part II. in the General Term room. There will be three Circuits, but a Judge from another District will be called upon to hold the Third, which will be in the New Court-House. Judge Smith, from another District, will hold the Supreme Court Special Term in the New Court-House. The Calendar for this branch is rather heavy, and it embraces some of the most important cases in respect to the construction of wills, the liabilities of insurance, railroad and oil companies which have been before the public in a long time.

In the Oyer and Terminer, held by INGRAHAM, J., the cases of Samuel L. Freeman, charged with manslaughter; Jeremiah Horton, same offence; Eugene Sullivan, same offence; Vincent Cady, homicide, and Thomas A. Lambert, arson, are on the calendar for to-day.

Next Saturday the General Term, Supreme Court, will convene for the purpose of rendering decisions and hearing non-enumerated motions. It was intimated by Judge CLERKE, on Friday last, that on Saturday next the General Term will render a decision in the cases of the New-York Butchers *vs.* The Board of Health. Those members of the Bar, who ought to be the best informed, are confident that the Judges of the General Term will render no decision in these highly important cases until after the November election.

The Superior Court will this month hold four distinct branches as follows: Chief Justice Robertson is assigned to the Chambers and Special Term; Judge Monell to Trial Term, part 1, and Judge Jones to part 2. Judges Barbour, Garvin and McCunn will hold the General Term. As will be seen by referring to the published calendars of these several Courts, there are many actions pending therein of great public interest.

The Common Pleas will have three parts in session. Judge Brady will sit at Chambers and Special Term, for the purpose of granting orders and hearing motions; two parts will be held for the trial of issues of fact, at which jurors will be required to attend at 11 o'clock each day. Part 1 will be held by Judge Cardozo, and part 2 by Judge Daly.

In the Marine Court there will be two trial terms, at which jurors will be required to attend; also a Chambers and Special Term. Judge HEARNE will sit in the latter branch. In Part I, Judge GROSS; Part II, Judge ALKER. The trial term calendar of this Court numbers about one hundred and fifty.

In the Court of General Sessions City Judge RUSSELL will preside, and Assistant District-Attorney HUTCHINGS will act as prosecuting officer.

On the whole, the business in the Courts indicates a busy month, but no doubt the approaching State election will have an effect upon some of them.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

PRIZE—ASSUMPTION OF NEUTRALITY IN THE ABSENCE OF PROOF OF ENEMY OWNERSHIP OR DESTINATION.

The United States vs. The Bark Science and a Cross Appeal.—Appeals from the District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana. The capture in this case was made in November, 1863, while the vessel was lying off the Rio Grande engaged in taking on board a cargo mainly of cotton, ostensibly from Matamoras. She was but partially loaded at the time of capture, having taken in but 314 bales. The prize was taken to New-Orleans, and there libeled, De Jersey & Co., of Manchester, England, claiming 97 of the bales, and the master claiming the balance and the vessel on behalf of the owners.

In June, 1864, the Court dismissed the libel and restored the vessel and cargo to the claimants, but directed that the claimants pay costs and damages consequent on the capture, holding that there was probable cause therefor. From this decision both the Government and claimants appealed, the former contending that there should have been condemnation, and the latter that there was not probable cause, and that they should, therefore, be relieved from the payment of costs, &c., and be allowed damages for capture and detention.

The outward cargo, shipped by Barnett & Wake, of London, consisted of 6,913 pieces and packages, 4,000 boxes of brandy and about thirty tons of bar and bundle iron, not invoiced, besides 537 bales, which were covered by the bill of lading, the contents of which the master claimed not to know, but which was asserted to be gray woolen cloth by the mate.

The evidence in the case of the *Volante*, invoked in this, disclosed the fact that the cargoes of the *Science* and that vessel were parts of the same consignment, and that the "bales" in both vessels contained "Confederate uniform woolen cloth." The owners, it was claimed by the master, were British subjects residing in Matamoras.

Mr. Chief-Justice CHASE delivered the opinion of the Court:

The *Science* was captured by the American war steamer *Virginia* on the same day as the *Dashing Wave*, and the same decrees were entered in the District Court in respect to vessel and cargo, and similar appeals were taken. The evidence is clear that the vessel and her outward cargo were neutral property, destined to neutral consignees at Matamoras, and that the cargo had been actually delivered as consigned. Some of the proof tended to show that a portion of this cargo consisted of Confederate uniform cloth; but there was none showing destination to enemy territory or immediate enemy use. There was, therefore, nothing in the character of the vessel or of the outward cargo which warrants condemnation. At the time of capture, the bark had the whole or a great part of her homeward cargo on board. It consisted of cotton and a small quantity of copper. The Captain had not signed bills of lading, and, upon his preparatory examination, assigned this circumstance as a reason for not being able to give the names of the shippers at Matamoras, or of the consignees at Liverpool. The presumption arising upon the facts proved is that it was neutral property, which must be restored. The position of the *Science* when her cargo was put on board, and when she was captured, is left in doubt by the depositions of the master and mate; but the testimony of two officers of the *Virginia*, read as further proof, is explicit that she was in Texan waters, and no excuse is offered for being there. The principles just declared in the case of the *Dashing Wave* (recently reported) require, therefore, the affirmation of both decrees of the District Court, and this is ordered.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Ingraham.

The October term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer will commence to-day—Judge INGRAHAM presiding, and Messrs. A. Oakey Hall and Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., for the people.

The following

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY,

it will be seen, embraces a number of important capital cases:

The People *vs.* Samuel M. Freeman—Manslaughter.
Same *vs.* Jeremiah Horton—Manslaughter.
Same *vs.* Eugene Sullivan—Manslaughter.
Same *vs.* Vincent Cody—Homicide.
Same *vs.* Thomas A. Lambert—Arson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The October Term of this Court begins to-day. Judge RUSSEL will preside, and Assistant District-Attorney ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS prosecute for the people. The following is

THE CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People *vs.* John Ahee—Grand larceny.
Same *vs.* Thomas Kavanagh—Grand larceny.
Same *vs.* Celia Barclay—Grand larceny.
Same *vs.* James S. Ilson—False pretences.
Same *vs.* Willie Edwards—False pretences.
Same *vs.* Wm. Kelly—Felonious assault and battery.
Same *vs.* Stephen W. Smyth—Felonious assault and battery.
Same *vs.* Charles Wood—Arson.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT. 3, 1867.

$1,000	U.S. 6s. '81.C.	110¾	220	N. Y. Cen.	110¾
19,000	do	110¾	300	do	110½
1,000	U.S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '62	112	300	do	110¾
10,000	U.S. 6s 5-20s, C., '64	108⅜	100	do	110¾
10,000	do	108⅜	300	do.....b30	110¾
260,000	U. S. 6s.,| 5-20s, C. '65	108⅜	100	do.....b3	110¾
150,000	do	108⅜	100	do...2d call.c	110¾
250,000	do	108⅜	100	do.....c	110¾
7,000	U. S. 5-20s. C., '65, New Is.	107	100	do.....b10	110¾
10,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s. C.	100¼	1200	Erie R......s3	65¾
1,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '67 N. Is.	107¼	1600	do	65¾
500	do	107¼	500	do	65¾
			200	do	65¾
			100	do	65¾
			35	do	65¾
			400	do...2d call.c	65⅝
			200	do.....b30	65¾
			100	Hud. Riv. R.	128½
[illegible]	[illegible]		100	Reading R.	[illegible]
	2d Ser.	[illegible]	600	do	[illegible]
2,000	do 2d Series	[illegible]	200	do	101¾
4,000	Tenn. St. ex-c.	[illegible]	300	do...3d call	101¾
5,000	do	[illegible]	400	M. S. & N. I.	81
17,000	Mo. 6s, Pac. R. R. Issue	[illegible]	100	do	80⅞
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new	61½	100	Cleve. & Pitts.	[illegible]
20,000	do...2d call	[illegible]	100	do...3d call	[illegible]
10,000	O. & M. C.	[illegible]	100	Chic. & N. W.	43
50,000	do	[illegible]	100	do	43¾
5,000	Ohio Prf. C.	[illegible]	600	do	43¾
5,000	Erie 3d M.	[illegible]	500	do.....s3	43¾
2,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st	[illegible]	100	do	43¾
1,000	M. C. S. N. Sc.	[illegible]	700	Chic. & N. W. Pf....c	67
2,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. fs.	91	300	do	67¾
100	West. U. T.	35¾	500	do	67¾
100	do	35¾	100	do.....b3	67¾
100	do	35¾	100	do...2d call.c	66¾
200	do.....s3	35⅜	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	127¾
100	do	35⅝	100	Chic. & R. I.	102¾
200	do.....b20	35⅝	100	do	102¾
100	Atlantic Mail	112	500	do	102¾
100	do	112½	200	do	102¾
20	Mer. Union Ex.	24	300	do	102¾
50	do	24	5	Mil. & P. duC. 1st Pf.	95
200	Adams Ex. Co.	60	100	Mil. & St. P. R.	43
5	do	60	19	do	42
6	Wells Fargo Ex.	56	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	65¾
100	do	55	100	do	65
70	do	55½	7	N. J. Cen. R.	122¾
32	U. S. Ex. Co.	58	20	do	122
100	Tol. Wab. & W. Pf. c	64	900	P., F. W. & C.	100
			400	do.....b3	100¾

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	West. U. Tel.....c	36	100	Amer. Ex.....b10	60
1200	do	35¾	100	Wells, F. & Co. Ex	55
200	do.....s3	35¾	400	Mich. S. & N. I.	81
200	do.....b5	36	200	do	80⅞
1500	N. Y. Cen. R.	110⅞	200	do.....b5	81
800	do	110¾	200	do	80⅞
200	do.....b10	110¾	600	do	80⅞
300	do	110¾	300	do	80¾
100	do.....s30	110¾	100	do.....b3	80⅞
200	do.....b5	110⅝	800	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	102¾
600	do.....s3	110¾	500	do	102¾
400	Erie Railroad.....c	65	100	do.....b15	102¾
3600	do	64¾	300	do.....b3	102¾
400	do.....b3	65	100	do	102¾
200	do.....b30	65¾	400	Chi. & N. W. R.	43
500	do	65¾	100	do	43
600	do	64¾	500	do.....c	43
300	do.....b3	64¾	400	do	43¾
400	Reading R.	101⅝	300	do	43
300	do	101¾	200	do.....s3	43
400	do	101¾	400	Chi. & N. W. P.	67
200	do.....b10	101¾	300	do	67
			400	do.....b3	67¾
			200	do.....s3	67

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000	O. & Miss. Cer.	27	800	M. S. & N. I.	81½
1000	do	27¼	100	do.....c	81¼
100	Adams Ex. Co.	60¾	500	do.....b3	81⅜
200	West. U. Tel.	36⅛	300	do.....s3	81½
400	do	36⅜	200	do.....b10	81⅝
200	do.....b10	36⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts.....b3	79
400	do	36	200	Cleve. & Tol.....c	127¾
200	do.....c	36¼	400	Chic. R. I. & P.	103⅝
200	do	36¼	600	do	103¾
100	do.....b5	36¼	500	do.....c	103⅝
200	N. Y. Cen.	111	200	do.....c	103⅝
500	do.....c	111⅜	300	do.....b10	103⅝
1200	do	111⅜	300	do.....s3	103⅝
1400	do	112	1650	Chi. & N. W.	42½
800	do	111⅜	400	do.....c	43
600	do.....b10	111¾	600	do.....b3	43⅛
600	do	111⅜	400	do	43⅛
300	do.....c	111⅜	300	do.....b10	43⅛
300	do.....b5	111¾	200	do.....b30	44
200	do.....s3	111¾	200	do.....s3	43¾
200	do.....b10	111¾	1400	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	67¼
200	do.....s5	111¾	2100	do	67⅛
800	Erie R.....c	65¾	500	do.....c	67¼
400	do.....c	65¾	300	do.....b10	67⅜
1600	do.....b3	65¾	100	do	67⅜
500	do.....s3	65¾	500	P., Ft. W. & C. ex-div	100¾
1430	do	65¾	200	do	101
200	do.....s5	65¾	100	do.....c	100⅞
300	do.....b5	65¾	100	do	101⅛
400	Reading R.	101¾	100	do	101
200	do.....b12	101¾	100	do	101⅛
			100	Ill. Central R.	122

MONDAY, Oct. 7—A. M.

The following comparative summary of the Public Debt Statement of Oct. 1, which we published, as by telegraph from Washington, in our last paper will be found interesting:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, OCT. 1.

	Sept. 1, 1867.	Oct. 1, 1867.
Original 5-20s, 1862	$514,780,500	$514,780,500
Five-Twenties, 1864-5-7	690,930,000	720,600,250
Sixes of 1881	283,676,100	283,676,100
Old Sixes, 1867-8	14,889,792	14,707,942
Five ℔ cents. 10-40s	171,409,350	171,409,350
Fives of 1871-4	27,022,000	27,022,000
Navy Pension Fund	13,000,000	13,000,000
Total Gold-bearing	$1,715,687,742	$1,745,196,142
Seven-Thirties, 1867-8	$400,786,025	$365,489,100
Compounds, 6s, 1867-8	78,839,600	78,839,580
Sixes to Pacific Road	16,346,000	16,746,000
Total Currency-interest	$495,971,625	$461,074,680
Greenbacks	$365,161,844	$361,164,844
Fractional Currency	29,392,173	29,864,713
Gold Notes	15,462,700	14,867,820
*Demands free of interest	19,490,276	18,221,267
Total free of interest	$429,45[illegible]	$424,118,6[illegible]
Total Debt in gross	$2,641,119,460	$2,631,380,456
Less Cash in Treasury	148,336,195	13[illegible],112,009
Total	$2,492,783,265	$2,49[illegible],277,447
	Sept. 1, 1867.	Oct. 1, 1867.
Gold on hand	$101,263,020	$103,398,650
Gold Notes out	1[illegible]	14,867,820
Belonging to Government	$85,800,920	$88,4[illegible],840

*Past due debt, not presented.

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Rate of Interest.	Oct. 1, 1865.	Oct. 1, 1866.	Oct. 1, 1867.
7.30 ℔ cent.	$830,000,000	$743,996,050	$364,489,100
6 ℔ cent.	1,277,053,204	1,276,408,732	1,642,350,372
5 ℔ cent.	268,995,950	198,091,950	198,431,350
4 ℔ cent.	618,128	22,500,000	
Total	$2,376,667,312	$2,240,996,132	$2,205,270,822
*Free of interest	368,280,414	332,340,810	290,003,625
Total Debt	$2,744,947,726	$2,573,336,942	$2,495,277,447
Yearly charge	150,295,716	141,640,8[illegible]3	134,143,393

*Less Cash on hand.

The present statement shows a decrease in outstanding obligations, Interest bearing and free of Interest, of $10,730,004

But a decrease of Cash on hand 13,224,186

Making the Debt unprovided for $2,494,182

—Higher than on the previous statement.

As foreshadowed in our remarks of Friday night, the Secretary has marked off from his Currency on hand $4,000,000 Greenbacks; reducing the present outstanding Greenback circulation to $361,164,844 as against $422,749,252 when the Act of Congress of April, 1866, was passed limiting his discretion on this subject to four millions per month. The sum of $22,749,252 was withdrawn as belonging to the original $50,000,000 Greenbacks provided to meet the contingencies of the Deposits in the Treasury, bearing from 4 to 6 ℔ cent., and which Deposits have been wholly paid off since April, 1866. The further sum of $38,835,156 has been withdrawn from time to time of the original issues of $400,000,000. No change is made in the maturing Compound Notes. These amount, as on the 1st of September, to $78,839,580, and the new 3 ℔ cent. Certificates of Deposit are provided to the extent of $50,000,000 as the substitute of so much of this sum as falls due this month and in December. Of the 7.30 ℔ cents outstanding on Sept. 1, $29,670,000 appear to have gone into the new 5-20s of 1865-67, and $4,250,000 transferred to the past due debt upon which interest and the right of conversion have ceased. These changes leave $1,377,000 as purchased and paid off in excess of the conversions of the month. The present outstanding total of 7-30s of June 15 and July 15, 1865, is $365,489,100 of which at least $95,977,300 should be purchased and canceled, without conversion, by the 15th of July next, to keep the total ultimate Gold-bearing Funded Debt of the United States within *two thousand millions*, the present total being $1,745,196,142, less $14,707,942 of 1867s and 1868s to be paid off in Gold on Dec. 31 and June 30 next. It will be noticed that after selling most of the Gold receipts of the month from Customs, the Treasury still holds, in its ownership, $2,630,000 more Gold than on the 1st of September. The amount held as against outstanding Gold Notes is $595,000 less.

That the gradual withdrawal of the plain Greenback circulation of Legal Tender, since his Fort Wayne speech in October, 1865, (just two years ago,) has not accomplished and is in no very fair way of accomplishing the end and purpose of the Secretary to reduce the price of Gold and to bring the country to "early Specie payments," is, no doubt, due in a large measure to political causes, for which he, as a member of Mr. JOHNSON's Cabinet, is but partially responsible. But it admits of serious doubt, after all, whether the original volume of plain Greenbacks, free of interest to the Treasury and generally acceptable to the public, or its reduction, has had much to do with the price of Gold since October, 1865; certainly the withdrawal of $67,000,000 in the two years—to the loss of $4,000,000 per annum in interest—in pursuance of the Secretary's Fort Wayne theory, has brought the popular sentiment of the country *no nearer to Specie payments*, and we believe that when this sentiment shall finally take shape as to the proper time for restoring the Specie standard, it will be with the understanding that from $350,000,000 to $400,000,000 these notes will remain in permanent circulation, or so much thereof and so long as the people, the Banks, the Custom-house, and the Treasury itself, find it convenient to use them in place of Gold.

The Trade of the past week was less satisfactory to the Importers and Jobbers than the previous fortnight. Although the bulk of the heavy business in General Foreign Merchandise is done for Cash, or on very short paper, the difficulty of making the latter available at Bank or on reasonable terms in the open Money Market is affecting this branch of trade, and also to some extent the Auction sales of Foreign Dry Goods. The Produce Exchange is fairly active, and the prospect of an increasing export demand for Breadstuffs and Provisions deemed quite encouraging. The Canal receipts are light for the season, and it is now evident that the Railways will be employed this Fall and Winter to a greater extent than usual in moving the Western crops to tide-water. The current export demand for Grain includes Rye and Oats for the Continent, and at good prices, in addition to the free orders from Great Britain and France for Wheat and Flour, (and from the former for Indian Corn,) and the Liverpool quotations appear to be steadily advancing.

The market for Money experienced an increased demand from borrowers near the close of the week, not, as during the previous week or two, from the out-go of Currency to the West, but the competition among the Banks to make their quarterly returns, which go to Washington this morning, appear as strong as possible. The Public Funds, for the first time, felt this pressure, while the Railway market at the Stock Exchange, after the severe trial to which it was subjected at the close of September, stood up remarkably well, and some of the New-York and Western Roads were not only firm, but buoyant through Friday and Saturday. At the very close the Public Funds also recovered to a steadier tone and better prices. The rumor, since confirmed, that the Secretary had again withdrawn $4,000,000 Greenbacks, had little or no effect. The use of the new $50,000,000 3 ℔ cent. Certificates will more than compensate for this action, as nearly all these will find their way into the legal reserves of the Banks, while a large share of the Compound Notes, for which they are to be substituted, have heretofore been held by outside Moneyed institutions and by individuals. A number of the large Banks hold few or none of the Compounds, but are ready and anxious to take the 3 ℔ cent. Certificates from other parties. As holders can at once anticipate the redemption of the December notes, it would be an acceptable relief to the Money market to turn the whole of them into the Treasury or to make the exchange through the Banks. To the outside parties referred to the opportunity is now afforded by the lower prices for United States 5-20s, &c., of reinvesting the proceeds of these Notes, including the 19½ ℔ cent. accumulated interest in the Public Funds.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,025,402, against the total entries of $4,407,005 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,330,163, against $2,042,556 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $297,393 against $270,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,202,825. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 5,569 bales. The number of Emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 4,122.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1867, the beginning of the current calendar year, are officially (to Sept. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

January	$20,852,386	July	$23,030,260
February	25,494,296	Aug.	23,752,90[illegible]
March	21,367,107	Sept. 7	5,4[illegible]8,276
April	26,381,583	Sept. 14	4,583,5[illegible]
May	21,475,525	Sept. 21	4,726,415
June	20,478,305	Oct. 5	4,025,402
Sept. 28	4,114,806		
Total since Jan. 1			$204,650,701
Against same date 1866			238,979,377
Decrease since Jan. 1			$34,328,676

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since Jan. 1, 1867, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to Sept. 1 by months and since semi-officially by weeks:

January	$13,448,647	July	$14,068,861
February	15,452,566	August	12,857,353
March	20,475,226	Sept. 4	2,558,807
April	17,863,596	Sept. 11	1,789,059
May	12,303,545	Sept. 18	3,378,820
June	15,103,120	Oct. 1	3,330,163
Sept. 25	3,425,523		
Total since Jan. 1			$137,055,226
Against same date, 1866			149,247,456
Decrease since Jan. 1			$12,192,230
Gold, Oct. 5, 1867			144⅜ ℔ cent.
Gold, Oct. 6, 1866			149⅜ ℔ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since Jan 1:

January	$2,725,762	July	$13,519,894
February	2,124,161	August	1,714,694
March	1,891,141	Sept. 7	1,013,959
April	2,261,283	Sept. 14	325,328
May	9,043,154	Sept. 21	179,222
June	6,724,272	Oct. 5	297,393
Sept. 28	657,347		
Total since Jan. 1			$42,474,510
Against same date 1866			54,270,790
Decrease since Jan. 1			$11,796,280

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since Jan. 1 are as follows:

January	$2,482,309	July	$2,679,712
February	1,739,898	August	3,983,650
March	1,913,973	Sept. 2	1,103,322
April	3,162,783	Sept. 10	211,662
May	1,1[illegible]4,879	Sept. 29	1,350,966
June	2,782,316	Oct. 2	819,128
Total since Jan. 1			$23,424,598
Against same date 1866			32,749,405
Decrease since Jan. 1			$9,324,807

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
January	$9,520,384	January	$7,485,945
February	11,452,204	February	521,832
March	12,198,039	March	2,830,526
April	9,511,074	April	247,628
May	9,634,697	May	16,308,316
June	8,040,113	June	1,237,082
July	9,794,404	July	11,306,370
Aug.	12,963,740	August	621,066
September	11,967,825	September	2,716,959
Oct. 5	1,820,000	Oct. 5	58,200
Total	$96,842,480	Total	$43,333,924
To date, 1866	106,949,636	To date, 1866	31,852,589

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	145⅛@145⅜@144⅜
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113¾@111½@112⅜
Consolidated 5-20s	107⅛@107@107⅝
Seconds and Thirds, 7.30s	106¼@105¾@106
U. S. 5 ℔ cents. 10-40s	99⅜@100¼
New-York Central	108⅞@113@113¾
New-York and Erie	64⅜@67⅞@66@66
Rock Island	102⅜@101@105@103⅜
Michigan Southern	82⅛@80⅜@81⅝
Hudson River	128⅛@128¾
Northwestern	42⅛@43⅝
Fort Wayne and Chicago	102⅜ with div.@101 x-d
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	80@79⅜
Reading	101⅜@102
Northwestern Preferred	66⅛@66⅜@67⅝
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	28@27⅞
Cleveland and Toledo	128@128⅜
Pacific Mail	139⅛@140@141
Western Union Telegraph	38@34⅝@36⅛
St. Paul Preferred	64@66⅛@65

The Money pressure of Friday was renewed to some extent among the Brokers early Saturday, but by 2 o'clock their Bank accounts were generally made up, reversing the order of Friday, when the severest pinch appeared to be at the very close of the day. The rates of interest, however, are firm, and the amelioration of the market thus far is only in the better facility of borrowing. This will be further improved to-day by the figures of the Weekly Bank Averages, and the determination of the Quarterly Statement. The averages are $4,000,000 down in Loans and $3,600,000 down in Deposits; while the Greenbacks in Bank are $860,000 higher than last Monday. In point of lawful Money reserve to Deposits and Circulation the present return is stronger by $1,650,000 than on the previous report.

The Gold market was ¼@⅜ ℔ per cent. lower than on Friday; the Cash Gold easy and high rates of interest paid for carrying over balances. The market was also made easier at the close of the day by the Cable telegrams from London and Frankfort. The Customs demand of the week fell off to $2,202,000, or $800,000 from the previous week, owing to the effect of the close Money market on the sales of General Foreign Merchandise out of Bond, such as Sugars, Coffee, Teas, &c. The Export of Gold and Silver for the week amounts to $297,393; the receipts from California $819,128. The sales of Gold on Saturday were at 145@144⅜.

The Public Funds recovered ½@1 ℔ cent. near the close of the day, closing in demand. The Railways were much excited in prices, in large demand throughout the day and especially buoyant on New-York Central, which sold up to 113 ℔ cent. The Rock Island shares improved to 103⅜ ℔ cent. on the declaration of the half-yearly Dividend of *five* ℔ cent., with a reported surplus of *three* ℔ cent. out of the net earnings of the six months after paying this Dividend and the Interest, Taxes and Leases of the half-year. There was also a large business done in the Northwest Stocks and in Erie, and although no Afternoon Boards were held the market continued active in the Long Room and on the Street to nearly 5 o'clock, closing as about as follows as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅞	100¼	Northwest	42½	43⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112¼	112⅜	N. West Pref	66⅞	67¾
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107¾	107⅝	Rock Island	102	103⅜
N. Y. Central	109¾	112⅜	Fort Wayne	100	101
Erie	64⅞	66	W. U. Telegraph	35¾	36⅛
Hudson	129⅛	128⅛	St. Paul Pref	65	65
Reading	101⅞	102	Pacific Mail	140¾	141
Mich. Southern	81	81½	Toledo & Wabash	41⅞	42
Pittsburgh	79¾	79⅞	American Gold	145⅛	144⅜
Tenn. 6s, new	62⅞	63	Bills on London	109½	109¼

The following bids were made at the close of the day for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., 1867	144	5-20 cou., 1865, new is.	107¾
6 ℔ cent., reg., 1881	110⅞	5-20 cou., 1867	107⅝
500 & 1,000, '81	111	5 ℔ ct. reg., 1871	[illegible]
5-20 reg., 1862	104¾	10-40 500 & 1,000	100¼
5-20 500 & 1,000	112⅛	7 3-10 2d series	106⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	105⅞	7 3-10 3d series	106⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	109		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. reg. B'y loan	107	Michigan 7 ℔ c., 1878	98
N. Y. B'y loan	107⅛	Michigan 7 ℔ c. W. Ln.	98
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1873	99¼	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., 1868	66
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874	81½	Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex-c.	63⅛
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1870	100	Tennessee new bds	61
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	101	Tennessee 5s. new bds	62
Illinois C. bonds 1880	101	Georgia 6s	73¼
Illinois reg. 1860	101	Georgia 7s, new bonds	92¾
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101½	North Carolina 6s	65
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101½	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	52
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101½	North Car. 6s. n. bds	52
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101½	Missouri 6s	104
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101½	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	81½
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	101½	Missouri Pacific R. is.	104½
Illinois 6 ℔ War Loan	101½	Connecticut 6s	99

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	127	American Exchange	118
Manhattan	136	Bank of North Am'a	108
Mechanics'	119	Shoe and Leather	111
Union	118	Corn Exchange	124
State of New-York	112	St. Nicholas	104

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv.	81½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	94	Han. & St. J. land gr'nts.	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	90	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	86
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	90
Erie 1st Mort. 1867	106	Tol. & W. 2d M.	80
Erie 7s. 2d ind. 1879	101	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	74
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	98¾	Gal. & Chic. extended	97
Erie 7s, 4th ind. 1880	89	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Erie 7s, 5th ind. 1888	90	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Buff., N. Y., & Erie 1st '77	92	Chi. & R. I. Con. iss.	91
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	101	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s. f. '85	104	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104½
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	98	Chi. & Alton S. F.	100
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	102¼	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	102
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	92	Chi. & Alton S. F. Inc.	93
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	98	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	75
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1870	117¾	Peninsula R. R. bonds	72
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	95	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	86
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pfd.	83	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	87
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	95	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	59
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	85		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $246,000; receipts for gold notes, $120,000; total receipts, $4,258,983 99; total payments, $8,458,109 30; balance, $105,754,210 09.

The Bank Statement to be published to-day will show the following relative strength of the movement, in point of lawful Money Security, to the previous Statement. The Banks owed:

	Sept. 28.	Oct. 5.
On Deposits	$181,500,000	$177,900,000
Circulation	34,100,000	34,100,000
Total	$215,600,000	$212,000,000
25 per cent. would be	$53,900,000	$53,000,000
They held:		
In Gold and Greenbacks	65,500,000	66,250,000
Excess	$11,600,000	$13,250,000

The transfer books of the Chicago and Rock Island Road will close on Thursday next, Oct. 10, and the Cash half-yearly Dividend 5 ℔ cent., free of Government tax, will be paid on Saturday, Oct. 19.

THE NATIONAL FAITH.

Sharp Review of Gen. Butler's Plan to Pay the National Debt in Greenbacks.

To the Editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser:

In your paper of this morning you copy from the New-York *Tribune* a communication from Gen. BUTLER, containing sundry statements in support of his financial views, plausible, and doubtless entertaining to those among us seeking excuses for avoiding their just debts, but sadly wanting in the ingredient of truth. A short space in your columns will suffice to make this apparent.

Gen. BUTLER says:

"The first fifty million loan, of August, 1861, was issued at 7.30 interest; principal and interest payable in gold; was so taken and so paid. When the Five-Twenty Loan was passed it made the interest at 6 per cent., payable in gold, but said nothing as to the currency in which the principal was to be paid."

This is entirely a misstatement. The first 7.30 loan was authorized by act of July 17, 1861, was for 250 millions, of which only about 140 millions were issued, principally through the banks, and so far from its being true that "principal and interest (were) made payable in gold; (it) was so taken and so paid,"—the act does not contain a single word implying that either principal or interest should be paid in gold, and in point of fact not a dollar of the principal ever was so paid. The interest was paid in coin, and the notes at maturity were exchanged for twenty-year six per cent. bonds, now known as the sixes of 1881. So much for the first statement. The remainder is scarcely more correct. The first Five-twenty bonds were authorized by the second section of the act of Feb. 25, 1862, and so far from its being true that "the interest was made payable in gold, while nothing was said as to the currency in which the principal should be paid," the fact is that in this section, which alone confers upon the Secretary of the Treasury the power to issue 500 millions of 5-20 bonds, not a word is said as to either principal or interest being paid in coin. This effectually disposes of the inference which Gen. BUTLER draws from his misstatement, that because nothing was said as to the principal while the interest was made payable in gold, therefore Congress intended that the principal should be paid in currency. The language of the law is precisely the same both as regards the principal and the interest, and identical with that held as to all loans to the United States from the organization of the Government up to the date of that act. It had always been the practice of the Government to pay principal and interest of the public debt in coin, and there is nothing to indicate that Congress at that time or since has had any intention of making any change in the policy of the Government in that regard. If it had, good faith to the public creditor would have required that the departure from existing custom should have been explicitly stated. But there is further proof of the intention of Congress in respect to this loan.

Section fourth of this very act provides for the first time that all duties upon imports should be made payable in coin, (or in certain outstanding treasury notes which had been made receivable for duties, and of which no more were to be issued,) and the law goes on to say:

And the coin so paid shall be set apart as a special fund, and shall be applied as follows:

First—To the payment in coin of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States.

Second—To the purchase or payment of one per centum of the entire debt of the United States, &c., for the creation of a sinking fund for the payment of all the public debt.

Thus clearly proving that the five-twenty bonds to be issued under that act were considered in precisely the same light as all the other existing public debt of the United States. If it was the intention of Congress that these bonds should be paid in currency, why did it in the same act which created this loan make the Custom-house dues payable only in coin, and specifically pledge them for its redemption?

Where then did Gen. BUTLER find this Will-'o-the wisp, which has led him on into this bog of repudiation?

The same act of Feb. 17, 1862, by its first section authorized for the first time the issue of $150,000,000 of greenbacks, and, in making them legal-tender, provided that they should not be paid "for interest upon bonds and notes (of the United States,) which shall be paid in coin." This applies to the interest upon all the bonds of the United States—the bonds of 1862, which have since been paid off in gold; the bonds of 1867 and 1868, soon to be paid, and all other existing indebtedness of the United States. There is not a word in the statute to justify even a suspicion that Congress regarded the five-twenty bonds in any other light than as all other parts of the public debt.

Let us now inquire under what representations they were sold by the Government.

The question having been raised during the sale of these bonds, inquiry was made of Mr. CHASE, then Secretary of the Treasury, as to whether they would be paid in coin at maturity. His reply was as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 15, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 12th inst., relative to the funds in which the Five-Twenty bonds will be redeemed, has been received.

I am directed by the Secretary to say that it is the purpose of the Government to pay said bonds, like other bonds of the United States, in coin, at maturity.

Very respectfully,

M. B. FIELD,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Messrs. BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON, New-York.

JAY COOKE & CO., the authorized agents of the Government in the sale of these bonds, in their advertisement, say:

"This is a six per cent. loan, the interest and principal being payable in coin, thus yielding about eight per cent. per annum at the present premium on gold. It is called five-twenty from this fact—that, while the bonds may run for twenty years, yet the Government has the right to pay them off in gold at par at any time after five years. * * * * * *

These five-twenties cannot be taxed by States, cities, towns or counties." &c., &c., &c.

SPENCER VILA & CO., authorized Government agents in Boston, say in their advertisement:

"When the Government redeems these bonds they must be paid in gold."

BREWSTER, SWEET & CO., also authorized Government agents, urge the public—

"To invest in this popular loan, where principal and interest are payable in gold."

And other agents to the same purport.

Of course these agents had no authority to bind the Government, but these representations were put forth in the columns of almost every newspaper in the country, and must have been known to the department. Can it be supposed for a moment that Mr. CHASE would have allowed them to be made, if he had any expectation that they would prove utterly false, and that the loyal people of the country were being lured by a lie to loan their money to the Government? But there is other proof of the opinion of the department. In the Treasury advertisement of the ten-forty bonds, put forward in May, 1864, when the whole five hundred million loan had been taken, this language is used:

"It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of United States bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies, or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States, the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin."

No exception being made against the five-twenties, of which more than five hundred millions were in the hands of the public.

But Gen. BUTLER urges that because the bonds were sold for currency, therefore they should be paid in currency. To this it is enough to reply that the people complied with the terms fixed by the Government in offering the loan, and now expect the Government to keep its contract in good faith. Each bond promises to pay to the holders a certain number of dollars, which the law defines to be 23 22-100 grains of pure gold, stamped with a certain device by the United States. The law nowhere declares the legal-tender issue to be dollars, but merely compels the community to accept them as such. The greenbacks are promises by the Government to pay dollars at some future time not stated. It is idle to say that the Government could in good faith compel the holders of bonds bearing interest to accept in payment only promises to pay the agreed number of dollars at some definite future time, and bearing no interest. No amount of special pleading can make such a course anything but flat repudiation.

Gen. BUTLER further says:

"Again, in the following Congress, while a portion of the 5-20 loan was yet untaken, another 10-40 loan was authorized, at 5 per cent. interest; both principal and interest of which, by the terms of the act, were made payable in gold."

This is true. The act authorizing nine hundred millions of ten-forty bonds was approved March 3, 1863, the last day of the session of the Thirty-seventh Congress. At that date gold was at 71 per cent. premium, and the credit of the Government much impaired. The purpose of Congress in providing that these bonds should be paid in coin was doubtless to stimulate the sale of them, and not thereby to justify the inference that the Government intended to repudiate all the then existing debt of the United States, not one dollar of which, of any issue, had been made by statute payable in coin. No inference unfavorable to the five-twenties can be drawn from this act, which does not apply with equal force to the bonds of 1867, 1868, 1871, 1874 and 1881. The large amount of nine hundred millions was authorized in advance to carry the Government through eighteen months of war in case the loyal party should, as was then feared, lose control of the House of Representatives.

Again, Gen. BUTLER says:

"Now, if it was the contract of the Government that the 6 per cent 5-20 bonds were, interest and principal payable in gold, *although directly the contrary was stated on their face*, why was it that the Government offered a 10-40 loan at 5 per cent., interest and principal both payable in gold?"

This is not true. "Directly the contrary" is not "stated on their face."

Gen. BUTLER says again:

"In other words: How could the Government expect the 5 per cent. gold payable and gold bearing loan to be taken up when it had the 6 per cent. gold payable and gold bearing loan still out?"

The Government did not expect it, and made no effort to sell the ten-forties until one year later—in March, 1864, when the five-twenties had long since been taken, and some two hundred millions more of paper money issued, to prepare the market to float a 5 per cent loan.

To quote again:

"Now, the 10-40 loan was put upon the market by JAY COOKE, as the agent of the Treasury, and, if you will consult the files of the *Tribune*, containing the advertisement of that loan, you will find that JAY COOKE advertised the 10-40 loan as the only loan of the Government, the principal and interest of which were payable in gold."

I have made a somewhat careful search among JAY COOKE's advertisements in the Washington, Philadelphia and New-York papers, and can find no such statement in any of them. I think it will puzzle the General to put his finger upon it in the files of the *Tribune* or anywhere else. The nearest approach in any of JAY COOKE & CO.'s advertisements is the following, dated March 28, 1864,—in advertising the ten-forties:

"These are the only gold-bearing securities of the Government now procurable at par."

This statement was true, in which respect it differs from that of Gen. BUTLER.

Again, the General says:

"If these bonds are payable in gold, why are they selling at from 108 to 112 in currency when gold is worth 143 to 145?"

Because it is the universal opinion of the people that for several years the Government will be unable to avail of its five years' option, it being first requisite to make its currency equal in value to gold.

Again

"Let us see how your theory would operate in practice. It would seem to be wise to exercise our right to pay these bonds, because, being untaxable, they are bearing, in fact, an interest from one to three per cent. above their nominal rate of six per cent. But, if we should choose to exercise this right, according to the *Tribune's* theory the Government ought in justice to pay, in gold or its equivalent, from 3 to 40 per cent. higher than any one else can buy them for?"

"It would seem to be wise to exercise our right to pay these bonds," when it is in our power to do so, as we agreed. Until that time, Gen. BUTLER's speculations as to buying them up may go for what they are worth. As to the issue of a new loan as proposed by him, I am inclined to think that, if the well-pledged faith of the Government is violated by following his advice, he will have the taking of the new loan pretty much to himself.

The country still remembers the services of Gen. BUTLER during the war, especially in showing his fellow-members of the Democratic party that their allegiance to their country was superior to their fealty to party. Throughout the war he was ready to do what he could for the Government, and it is unfortunate for his reputation that his love for the sensational has tempted him into regions which it is evident that he has hitherto but carelessly explored. He should remember that the sophistries of the criminal lawyer ill become the statesman, and that for nations as for individuals, in the long run, "Honesty is the best policy." Even more so, for while contracts between individuals can be enforced by legal process, the contract of a government rests only upon the honor and good faith of the sovereign, in this case, the people of the United States.

W. E.

Oct. 4, 1867.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE SAYS:

"Express stocks continue unsettled, 'Adams' falling suddenly to 58 from 63½ yesterday. The recent advance in this Company, which leads the market, was the result of an effort to strengthen prices to sell the shares of the other old Expresses, which are damaged by the Merchants' Union. There is nothing in the condition of the Express war to make their stocks desirable at present. Assessments, as affairs now stand, will be called for from companies in immediate competition with the Merchants' Union."

The New-York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"Express stocks are less active than yesterday. The decline in Adams is attributed to the fact that the banks have declined to loan on the old Express stocks, and further to its being freely hinted that an assessment will soon be made on some of them. Brokers known to be in the interest of the companies were large sellers at the rise of yesterday."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 5, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	5	Barley, bushels	26,597
Flour, bbls	16,192	Malt, bushels	838
Flour, bags	....	Pork, bbls	....
Cornmeal, bbls	200	Cut Meats, pkgs	56
Cornmeal, bags	350	Lard, pkgs	185
Wheat, bushels	134,114	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	189
Corn, bushels	177,200	Whisky, bbls	488
Rye, bushels	....	Petroleum, bbls	2,430
Oats, bushels	154,381		

ASHES—Are in fair request at $9 75@$10 for Pots and $12 50 for Pearls ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in very moderate demand, including Java at 24¼c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@18¼c.; Laguayra, 17¼c.@18¼c.; Rio, 14c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16¼c., in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in fair supply and moderate demand at drooping rates. Middling grades 19c.@21c., chiefly within the range, ℔ lb., on sales and resales of 1,030 bales, against receipts of 160 bales. The week's receipts have been 5,469 bales; sales and resales, 8,000 bales; exports, 2,257 bales; estimated stock at the close, 32,500 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

Receipts this week	5,469
Receipts last week	3,760
Receipts preceding week	4,805
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	20,135
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	454,598
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	617,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	758
Exports since Sept. 1	7,291
Exports since Jan. 1	336,831
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,596
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	32,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	32,759
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	8,100
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,0[illegible]

Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	67,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good demand, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather. Low grades have been particularly sought after, and have improved a little in price. Medium and high grades have been stiffly held, but have not been as urgently inquired for. Sales have been reported since our last of 21,450 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9@$9 90; very poor to good extra State at $10 50@$11 10; good to choice extra State at $11 10@$11 60; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $10 70@$11 60 ₱ bbl. Included in the sales were 3,000 bbls. extra State, for November delivery on private terms. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 00@$9 90
Extra State	10 50@11 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 60@14 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	10 70@11 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 60@14 75
Extra Genesee	11 60@14 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 25@16 00

Southern Flour continues in fair demand, at buoyant prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,100 bbls. at $10 70@$16 25 for common to very superior extra ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour inactive and nominal. Rye Flour has been in demand, at $7@$9 for inferior to very choice ₱ bbl.; sales 700 bbls. Corn Meal continues in fair request at $6 40 for City, $6 75 for Jersey, and $6 90@$7 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 4,300 bbls. and sacks, at $11 75@$13 50 ₱ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered for both immediate and forward delivery, in view of the money pressure, and as the demand has been less urgent, prices have declined 3c.@5c. ₱ bushel, closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last, of 92,500 bushels, including No. 1 Spring, to arrive and here, at $2 40@$2 45; No. 2, do., do., do., at $2 32@$2 38; Mixed Spring at $2 37, and White California at $3@$3 05 ₱ bushel. Corn opened much more firmly, on an improved demand, partly speculative; but closed quite tamely and heavily, at reduced and declining prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 84,000 bushels, at $1 33@$1 36, closing at $1 33@@$1 35 as the extremes, for Mixed Western, afloat; $1 33@$1 35 for do., in store; $1 37 for nearly pure Yellow, (a small lot,) and $1 30@$1 32½ for unsound ₱ bushel. Rye has been in less request, but quoted firm. Sales have been made of 2,100 bushels at from $1 65@$1 68 for State, and $1 60 for Western, ₱ bushel. Oats have been in much livelier demand and rather firmer. We quote new Western at 76c.@77½c., chiefly at 76½c.@77c., ₱ bushel; sales 217,000 bushels, part to arrive. Barley is scarce and wanted; sales 17,000 bushels, at $1 50 for Western, and $1 60 for Canada West, the latter to arrive. Barley Malt continues inactive at $1 60@$1 65 ₱ bushel. The Albany *Argus*, of this morning, gives the following list of boats laden with flour and grain which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during 24 hours, prior to 10:30 A. M., on Thursday, Oct 3, 1867:

J. D. Ames, Buffalo, Wheat; Governor, Buffalo, oats and apples; Fountain City, Buffalo, corn; Norman, Buffalo, wheat; Henry Horn, Buffalo, oats; Lexington, Buffalo, wheat; C. C. Greenly, Oswego, barley and flour; Anna Goodwin, Buffalo, corn, &c.; J. L. Sheldon, Oswego, barley; L. H. Fish, Phœnix, ship stuffs; Dean Richmond, Buffalo, barley; N. Boitsford, Buffalo, wheat; C. Van Buren, Fultonville, oats, &c.; Maggie and Stella, Syracuse, wheat, barley, &c.; Cumberland, Buffalo, wheat; C. H. Daniels, Rochester, flour; Gould N. Lewis, Buffalo, barley, &c.; Anna, Buffalo, corn; W. W. Arnold, Buffalo, wheat, &c.; Gibraltar, Buffalo, wheat, &c. Harley Judd, Buffalo, oats, &c., Gov. Seymour, Oswego, wheat; Wamba, Oswego, barley; H. W. Chadwick, Buffalo, barley, &c.; S. W. Adwin, Buffalo, wheat; L. L. Sull, Buffalo, wheat; J. N. Westtail, Buffalo, barley; B. Van Alstine, Buffalo, corn; C. J. Hill, Buffalo, flour, &c.; R. C. Palmer, Buffalo, Rye; Gen. Herkimer, Buffalo, wheat; Theo. F. Stacy, Palmyra, oats and barley; E. T. Price, Buffalo, wheat; Geo. Abbe, Buffalo, barley and shingles; Pleasant Hill, Buffalo, oats; J. G. Lampson, Oswego, flour and barley; Frank H. Peckham, Lockport, flour; Martha King, Oswego, barley; Cassicus, Oswego, barley; J. Vanderbilt, Oswego, barley; Nelson Morse, Buffalo, wheat; Lockport, Buffalo, corn; Mary Eliza, Buffalo, corn and apples; Rosanna, Buffalo, corn; Manchester, Buffalo, corn; Rachel, Buffalo, corn, &c.; L. Hammol, Buffalo, rye; Dan Harris, Buffalo, wheat; H. L. Lee, Buffalo, wheat; Katie, Buffalo, corn; Stonewall, Oswego, barley. And also the following list of boats laden with flour and grain which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during twenty-four hours, prior to 10½ A. M. on Friday, Oct. 4, 1867: Minnie Finn, Buffalo, wheat; Pluribustah, Buffalo, wheat and apples; Erebus, Buffalo, wheat; Nubia, Buffalo, corn and apples; Tommy Vaugh, Oswego, corn; R. M. Race, Rochester, flour; A. G. Dodge, Buffalo, barley; &c.; A. Smith, Buffalo, corn; T. Hennessey, Salina, barley and flour; Walter Burling, Buffalo, wheat; John J. Taylor, Buffalo, oats and staves; Rudolph, Oswego, wheat; L. Steel, Oswego, wheat; Roanoke, Buffalo, wheat; Sarah King, Buffalo, wheat; James A. Sibley, Phœnix, flour; Acme, Buffalo, wheat; Charles Partridge, Buffalo, wheat, &c.; S. C. Meyer, Buffalo, wheat and apples; L. J. N. Stark, Buffalo, wheat; Luan, Buffalo, wheat; Josh Clement, Buffalo, wheat; Ella, Buffalo, wheat; Fayette, Buffalo, wheat; Melvina, Buffalo, wheat; B. Diebouldt, Buffalo, wheat; Willard, Buffalo, wheat; Newsboy, Buffalo, wheat; D. D. Sears, Oswego, barley; F. W. Green, Oswego, wheat; J. Fisher, Jr., Buffalo, oats, &c.; W. P. Hinckley, Buffalo, corn; Camden, Buffalo, wheat; Monitor, Buffalo, wheat; L. Z. Pee, Buffalo, corn; F. F. Conger, Buffalo, corn; J. Bizolsir, Buffalo, wheat; Bull's Eye, Buffalo, corn; Mary E. Covell, Buffalo, oats; Charlton, Buffalo, corn, &c.; C. H. Smith, Buffalo, barley, &c.; Flying Dutchman, Buffalo, corn, &c.; A. W. Sweet, Buffalo, barley; H. C. Pearson, Rome, flour, peas, &c.; Young Monitor, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Dexter, Buffalo, wheat; Maggie O. Rourke, Buffalo, wheat; L. A. Holmes, Buffalo, Rye; John Holmes, Buffalo, barley, &c.; Rocket, Oswego, barley; G. B. Daniels, Buffalo, rye; Mary A. Cady, Buffalo, oats.

HAY—North River bale has been in moderate demand and firm at 75c.@80c. for shipping, and $1 20@$1 50 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is in request at 80c.@90c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet at steady prices, including American at 40c.@70c. for new; older growths at 10c.@50c., and Foreign at 40c.@85c. *Prices Current of Hops in the New-York Market.*—New-York State, Common to Fair, new, 40c.@45c. ₱ lb.; New-York State, Good to Prime, new, 50c.@55c. ₱ lb.; New-York State, Choice to Fancy, new, 60c.@65c. ₱ lb.; Eastern, Common to Prime, new, 40c.@55c. ₱ lb.; Michigans, Common to Prime, new, 45c.@60c. ₱ lb.; Wisconsins, Prime to Fancy, new, 55c.@70c. ₱ lb.; Yearlings, of all grades, 30c.@50c. ₱ lb.; Old Olds, 10c.@30c. ₱ lb. Mr. EMMET WELLS notices the week's business as follows: "A fair trade has been doing this week, without change in prices. With more liberal receipts, dealers are now enabled to execute their accumulated orders, and the market is gathering substantial activity. A report is in circulation to the effect that a large shipment of Bavarian Hops is now on the way to this market. We hardly believe this rumor, as it is not probable that any orders for Foreign Hops been given out by our dealers. Continental dealers would not be apt to consign to us except on order, while they have England's deficiency to make up, commanding far more remunerative prices than they could obtain by shipment to this country. Late in the season it may become necessary for us to order a few thousand bales of good German Hops; but we think the country is supplied with sufficient good Hops to meet the demand for home consumption at present and for some time to come. Exports for the week ending Sept. 30: To Liverpool, 45 bales; to British North American Colonies, 3 bales; to Cuba, 2 bales. *Foreign Markets*—Our regular London letter advises us that that market is already largely supplied with the new growth, which is of a richer quality than was expected. The quantity, however, will meet scarcely one half the consumptive demand, the yield probably not exceeding £120,000 old duty. Our correspondent thinks that the fine quality of Foreign Hops, together with the fact of their being 50 shillings ₱ cwt. cheaper than the home yield, renders the prices of the latter merely nominal."

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 22,0[illegible] hides and 168 bales do. Sales 41,700 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 9,200 Dry Buenos Ayres, 23@31 lbs., 20c.@22c. gold, usual selection; 2,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, in bond, 26 lbs., 20½c. gold, usual selection; 6,000 Dry Montevideo, to arrive, 23 lbs., part 21c., gold, usual selection; 3,700 Dry Corrientes, 21@22½ lbs., 20c.@20½c., gold, usual selection; 5,500 Dry Rio Grande, part to arrive, 20@23 lbs., 20½c.@20½c., gold, usual selections; 4,300 Dry Orinoco, in bond, 21 lbs., private terms; 5,100 Dry Central America, part to arrive, 20@25 lbs., part 18c., gold, as they run; 1,100 Dry Acapulco, 23 lbs., private terms; 200 Wet Salted Texas, 65 lbs., private terms; 4,100 City and Country Slaughter, 50@70 lbs., 13c.@13¼c., currency. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 138,500, (same time last year, 162,700—year before, 155,500,) and 148 bales, as follows: 105,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes; 12,000 Dry Rio Grande; 3,600 Dry California; 2,300 Dry Vera Cruz; 1,000 Dry Central American; 500 Dry Savanilla; 3,000 Dry Texas and Southern; 1,200 Dry Salted Maranham and Para; 500 Dry Salted Maracaibo; 9,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, *via* Europe; 400 Wet Salted Maranham, Ox and Cow, and 148 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the past week, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER review thus: "HEMLOCK SOLE—A fair business has been done during the week; sales were about equal to receipts; prime heavy and light-weight damaged are scarce; choice parcels are very firmly held; common overweights and heavy damaged are slow of sale, at a reduction of about ½c. ₱ lb. from last quotations. OAK SOLE—Inquiry moderate at unchanged figures; the stock in dealers' hands is well assorted; crop leather continues fairly active at quoted prices; offal in good request and in small supply. UPPER IN ROUGH—Demand good; prices firm; receipts light; stock nominal. WEEKS RECEIPTS of sole leather about 38,000 sides." We quote: SOLE—Oak Slaughter Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 30c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 28½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 27c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 41c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 40c.@46c., cash, ₱ lb.

METALS—Have been generally very quiet, since our last, including Ingot Copper at 25¼c.@26¼c. ₱ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $43 50@$44; Scotch Pig, $41@$44; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $85@$90 ₱ ton; Foreign Pig Lead, $6 50@$6 87½, gold; Galena Pig Lead, $9 35@$9 50, currency, ₱ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6¾c.@6½c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Straits Tin, 25¾c.@26c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Banca Tin, 26¾c.@27c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Zinc, 11¾c.@11⅞c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in limited demand at previous prices, including Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; Cuba at 38c.@60c.; English Islands at 57c.@58c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive, including Spirits Turpentine at 58c.@60c. ₱ gallon; do. in bond, 50c.@50½c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $4 90@$5; Resin at $3 75@$8 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@4; Pitch, $3 87@$4 25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue in fair request at uniform rates, including Crude Whale at 75c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.@87c.; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Unbleached do. at $2 37½@$2 40; Lard Oil at $1@$1 30; Red Oil at 62½c.@80c.; Linseed Oil at $1 28@$1 31 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been moderately dealt in today at 18c.@19c. for Crude; 14c.@14½c. for Crude in bulk; 31c.@34c. for refined, in bond, and 49c.@50c. for Refined, free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened quite heavily but closed more firmly. The demand has been moderate, mainly speculative. Sales since our last 2,750 bbls., in lots, at $23 50@$23 75 for Western Mess, closing at $23 75 regular way, and $20 50@$21 for Prime and Extra Prime ₱ bbl. Sales were also reported of 750 bbls. Mess, October delivery, buyers' options, at $24 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in slack demand at 12½c.@13c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 15½c.@18c. for Hams ₱ lb.; sales equal to 250 pkgs. Bacon continues dull and nominal to-day. Lard is in fair request and steady; sales have been reported since our last of 2,250 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 14⅛c.@14⅞c., and small lots at 15c.@15½c. ₱ lb. Beef is in limited demand, partly at $16@$23 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $23@$27 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 190 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet and nominal. Beef Hams continue nominal. Butter is in request at 31c.@43c. for poor to choice State, and 24c.@30c. for inferior to prime Western ₱ lb. Cheese continues in demand at 6c.@16½c., as extremes, ₱ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	34 @37
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	33 @35
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	33 @34
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	32 @33
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	31 @32
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	31 @32
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	35 @37
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	31 @33
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	31 @32
Orange, Sussex and Pennsylvania, fresh pails	25 @45
Western Reserve, firkins, good to prime	27 @30
Chicago and Northwestern, firkins, good to prime	24 @26
Middle Ohio, firkins, good to prime	20 @23
Ordinary and common Western, firkins	14 @17

CHEESE.	
Factory Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb	15 @16½
Factory Dairies, Fair, ₱ lb	14 @14½
Farm Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb	14½@15½
Farm Dairies, Fair, ₱ lb	12 @13
Skimmed Cheese, ₱ lb	6 @ 8

SKINS—Deer are held above the views of buyers, and are consequently inactive. The receipts continue large, and the stock accumulates. We quote: Honduras, 48c.@50c.; San Juan, 42½@45c.; Bolivar, 30c.@32½c.; Sisal, 50c.; Vera Cruz, 47½c.@50c.; Chagres, 45c.@50c.; Puerto Cabello, 40c.; Para, 50c.@52½c., in gold, ₱ lb. A moderate demand prevails for Goat from manufacturers, the high prices demanded for desirable stock having a tendency to check inquiry. Sales have been made of 6,000 Mexican and 40 bales Peruvian on private terms. Receipts embrace 76 bales Payta, via Aspinwall. We quote: Tampico, 45c.@47½; Matamoras, 42½c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.@42½c.; Buenos Ayres, 32½@35c.; Payta, 31c.@32c., in gold, ₱ lb. Curacao, 42½c.@45c., currency; Cape, 40c.@42½c., currency.

SUGARS—Have been fairly active since our last at buoyant prices. Sales since our last, 1,125 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11⅝c.@13⅞c., and 650 boxes Havana, part at 11⅝c.@12⅞c. Refined Sugars continue in good demand from 14½c.@17c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales since our last, 85,000 lbs. Tallow at 12c.@12⅛c.; 62,000 lbs. Stearine at 14½c.@15½c.; 75,000 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@9⅞c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last of 160 bbls. State and Western in bond, at 35c.@38c., chiefly Western, at 38c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 15,000 bushels Wheat for next week's steamer at 8d. ₱ bushel; 1,500 bbls. Resin at 3s. by steamer, and 2s. 6d. by sail ₱ 280 lbs. For Glasgow, 200 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs. For Cork and orders, a brig with 1,500 quarters Corn at 7s. ₱ quarter, and if to any Continental port between Havre and Hamburg, 10 ₱ cent. additional. The total number of vessels in port to-day was 514, of all classes.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGEBOAT.

OFFICE UNITED STATES ENGINEER AGENCY,
No 7 BOWLING GREEN, NEW-YORK CITY,
Sept. 19, 1867.

The undersigned hereby invites sealed proposals for building and equipping ready for sea and for work the first of the two Dredgeboats, (authorized by joint resolution of Congress, approved March 29, 1867,) for improving the mouth of the Mississippi River, in accordance with models, drawings and specifications visible at this office, and instructions to be furnished by the Engineer in charge; the Dredgeboat to be delivered at such point in the Mississippi River, at or below New-Orleans, as the Engineer in charge may direct.

The Dredgeboat to be a double-ender, 160 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 22 feet high, measured from the bottom of the keel to the surface of the spar-deck at amidships; to have a screw propeller at each end, one of which is to be 14 feet diameter, driven by two engines, and the other 12 feet diameter, and driven by one; to be fitted with water compartments for readily adjusting the draft to any depth from 14 to 20 feet; to be fitted with an auxiliary scraper at each end; and many of the parts to have a strength considerably exceeding that of like parts of steamers of like dimensions designed for ordinary ocean navigation.

During the construction of the Dredgeboat reasonable facilities for inspecting the materials and workmanship must be afforded the officer or agent appointed for the purpose.

The Dredgeboat to be propelled throughout her sea voyage between the points of construction and delivery by her own engines alone.

Bids which do not cover the entire construction and equipments ready for sea and for work of the Dredgeboat, and her delivery at the point designated, will not be considered.

No bids will be considered except from those practically engaged in the construction of ocean steamers, or screw propeller machinery for the same, and who have personally inspected the model and drawings of the Dredgeboat, or employed experts for the purpose of informing them of its character.

Bids to be indorsed (on the envelope) "Proposals for Dredgeboat," and addressed to the undersigned, at this office.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two guarantors that the bidder will enter into contract as herein stated, and a certificate of the responsibility of the guarantors, and specifying the occupation of the bidders, signed by an officer of the United States Corps of Engineers or some other competent person known to the undersigned.

Proposals will be received till 12 M. on the 12th day of October, 1867, at which time they will be opened. The contract and bond must be signed by the 14th day of October, 1867; work must be actually begun on both hull and machinery by the 20th day of October, 1867: the boat must be completed ready for sea and for work and the trials and trial trip had by the 31st of March, 1868; and no unnecessary delay thereafter must occur in her delivery at the point designated.

Payments will be made as follows: forty per cent. of the contract price on launching the boat and completion of the boilers and the cylinders of the three propeller engines, provided all these shall have been duly approved; thirty-five per cent on approval of the boat after completion of all its parts ready for sea and for work, by the duly authorized officer or agent of the United States, all the trials and the trial trip having been had, provided the terms of the contract shall thus far have been complied with; and the balance on the final acceptance at the point of delivery.

Bonds for the faithful performance of the contract in the sum of $25,000 will be required, with two sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, the names of the sureties with the certificate to be submitted with the bid.

A full copy of the specifications and of this advertisement must be attached to each bid.

The bids and guarantees must be made out on the printed forms to be had at this office.

Model and detailed drawings can be seen, and copies of specifications had at this office. Copies of the specifications can also be seen at the United States Engineer's offices in Philadelphia and Boston.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

In order that no time may be lost after the contract shall be signed, full detailed drawings of all parts of the dredgeboat are in progress, and will be in readiness to turn over to the contractor, so that work may be begun without delay on account of preparation of working drawings.

M. D. McALESTER,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., Major of Engineers,
In charge improvement mouth of Mississippi River.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
Sept. 25, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until Oct. 15, 1867, for furnishing, fitting and delivering complete, the stylobate finish and counter of the new banking-room in the north wing of the Treasury Building. The same is intended to be of polished granite or polished marble; if of the latter material, the base should be of dark (if not black) color, and the upper members of variegated marble but of harmonious tints.

The bidder must state the kind of materials he proposes to furnish and submit small polished samples of the same.

Drawings of the work to be furnished may be obtained at this office.

The whole work must be done in the best and most perfect manner, and the material be of the soundest texture and choice and even tints, all to the satisfaction and acceptance of the Supervising Architect.

It must be furnished and delivered complete, ready for placement on or before the 1st day of March, 1868.

Payments will be made on estimates prepared by authorized officers of the Department, of which 20 per centum will be retained until completion of the work.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all of the bids should it be deemed for the interests of the Government so to do.

Bids to be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Stylobate Finish and Counter for Banking-room," and addressed to the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the stoves, &c., required for Primary School-house No. 31 in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-street.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

EDWARD MIEHLING,
WM. W. LYON,
JOSEPH WAUGLER,
HIRAM WISNER,
THEO. TOOKER,
Trustees of the Eleventh Ward.

MACHINERY.

PRIZE MEDAL
PARIS
EXPOSITION
1867

ROOT'S TRUNK ENGINE combines the utmost economy of fuel, price, weight and space. Stationary and portable engines, and small propeller engines, always on hand. Large propeller engines by contract. Prices of stationary engines: 10-horse power, $450; 20-horse power, $750; 40-horse power, $1,300. Larger and smaller sizes in proportion. Also, boilers, steam pumps, hoisting-engines, and machinery for stores, ships, coal, &c. Priced catalogues mailed.
ROOT STEAM ENGINE COMPANY,
2d-av., corner 28th-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF LITTLE SODUS HARBOR, N. Y.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office until the 30th of November, 1867, for materials and labor required for closing the opening between the south end of the pier, at the entrance of Fair Haven or Little Sodus Bay, N. Y., and the shore on the west side, by the construction of crib work loaded with stone, according to plans which may be seen at this office.

CLASS I.—LUMBER.

340 (three hundred and forty) pieces of hemlock scantling, each six inches square and twelve feet long.

170 (one hundred and seventy) pieces of hemlock scantling, each six inches square and thirteen feet long.

42,000 (forty-two thousand) feet board measure, of two-inch hemlock plank.

All this lumber to be of the first quality; the scantling must be of the exact lengths of 12 and 13 feet when delivered.

CLASS II.—IRON.

500 (five hundred) screw bolts, with square head and nut, of inch round iron, (best quality American,) each 1 foot long.

3,000 (three thousand) pounds of wrought spike 6 to 8 inch. The price of this class to be stated by the pound.

CLASS III.—STONE.

1,000 (one thousand) cubic yards of stone for filling, in fragments or boulders weighing not less than 4 or more than 200 pounds; to be delivered and measured in the cribs.

CLASS IV.—LABOR.

For the labor of framing, putting together, bolting, spiking, preparing bottom, sinking and connecting the crib work, in a workmanlike manner, satisfactory to the engineer in charge, including the furnishing of all tools, machinery, boats, &c., that may be needed.

All this must be carefully covered by a price per thousand feet bond measure for the lumber used and per pound for iron and spike used.

The lumber and iron must be delivered at designated points on Little Sodus Bay, between the 1st and 31st of May, 1868. The stone in such quantities and at such times as it is needed in the progress of the work. The crib-work must be completed before the 30th of June, 1868.

Bids for each class must be separately made, and for the entire class, upon duplicate forms, with sufficient guarantees for entering into contract, which forms, with all other information desired, will be furnished upon application at this office. A copy of this advertisement must be attached to each bid. Contracts will be awarded separately to the lowest responsible bidder for each class *without regard to the aggregate for the whole.* Bids which are not satisfactorily guaranteed, or which are otherwise irregular, will not be considered. The quantities herein specified may be varied 33 1-3 per cent. if required by the Engineer in charge.

C. E. BLUNT,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A.

IMPROVEMENT OF BIG SODUS HARBOR, N. Y.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y.,
Sept. 25, 1867.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned, until 2 P. M. of the 21st of October, 1867, for materials and labor for rebuilding the piers at the entrance of Big Sodus Harbor, Wayne County, N. Y.

As required by law and regulations, these proposals MUST be on separate (duplicate) forms FOR EACH CLASS, accompanied by sufficient guarantees for entering into contract, with a copy of this advertisement attached, and contracts will be awarded separately, (by law,) to the lowest responsible bidder for each class, without regard to other classes or the aggregate amount.

These forms, and all other information desired, can be obtained on application at this office. Bids which are not satisfactorily guaranteed, or are otherwise irregular, will not be considered; nor will bids be received for a PORTION of any class.

All the timber must be delivered by the 15th of May, 1868, the stone, iron and spike at such times and in such quantities as required, and the work on the piers must be completed by the 31st of October, 1868.

CLASS I.—TIMBER.

75 (seventy-five) sticks of Canada pine timber, each 12 inches square and 40 feet long.

300 (three hundred) sticks of Canada pine timber, each 12 inches square and 30 feet long.

300 (three hundred) pieces Canada pine timber, each 12 inches square and 18 feet long.

60 (sixty) pieces of Canada pine scantling, each 6 inches square and 20 feet long.

600 (six hundred) pieces of white pine plank, each 3 inches thick and 18 feet long.

80 (eighty) sticks of hemlock timber, each 12 inches square and 40 feet long.

700 (seven hundred) sticks of hemlock timber, each 12 inches square and 30 feet long.

600 (six hundred) sticks of hemlock timber, each 12 inches square and 18 feet long.

1,000 (one thousand) pieces of hemlock plank, 3 inches thick and 7 feet 6 inches long.

10 (ten) sound oak snubbing posts, one foot diameter at small end and 18 feet long.

All of the above pine and hemlock to be of best quality straight timber, of full dimensions—the pine to be Canada pine; to be deposited at a designated point, hauled out of water, and piled so that it can be properly inspected; the price to cover this. The whole quantity in this class is about 240,000 feet, board measure, of pine, and 440,000 feet b. m. of hemlock. The price must be stated by the thousand feet, board measure.

CLASS II.—IRON.

200 bolts, each 10 feet 2 inches long, (with head and nut) of 1¼ inch best, round American iron.

500 drift bolts, sharpened at one end, of 1¼ inch iron, 2 feet long.

300 drift bolts, sharpened at one end, of 1¼ inch iron, 3 feet long. Weight of above bolts is about 16,500 pounds.

2,000 pounds best quality wrought spike, 7 or 8 inches. The price of this class must be stated by the pound.

CLASS III.—STONE.

4,000 cubic yards of hard stone for filling cribs, in fragments or boulders, from 4 to 200 pounds weight, to be delivered and measured in the cribs.

CLASS IV.—LABOR.

For the labor of framing the timber of the cribs, putting them together, bolting and spiking, placing, sinking, and connecting the cribs, preparing the old pier, now under water, for a firm connection with the new work, making this connection by the use of bolts, &c., as prescribed by the engineer in charge; and completing the piers in a workmanlike manner, furnishing all machinery, tools, &c. This must be fully covered by a price per thousand feet b. m. of the timber and plank used, and per pound for the iron and spike used, and separately, per linear foot of pier, for the preparation of the old pier.

All the timber, iron and stone required by the contractor for labor, will be furnished by the contractor for those materials. The quantities herein specified may be varied 25 per cent.

C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. of Engineers,
Brevet Colonel, U. S. A.

IMPROVEMENT OF LITTLE SODUS HARBOR, N. Y.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1867.

Proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until the 25th day of October, 1867, at 10 A. M., for materials and labor required for the extension of the west pier at the entrance of Little Sodus or Fair Haven Bay, Lake Ontario, N. Y., as follows:

CLASS I.—TIMBER.

630 (six hundred and thirty) sticks of hemlock timber, each 20 feet long and 12 inches square.

720 (seven hundred and twenty) sticks of hemlock timber, each 30 feet long and 12 inches square.

110 (one hundred and ten) sticks of hemlock timber, each 40 feet long and 12 inches square.

315 (three hundred and fifteen) sticks of white Canada pine timber, each 20 feet long and 12 inches square.

315 (three hundred and fifteen) sticks of white Canada pine timber, each 30 feet long and 12 inches square.

100 (one hundred) sticks of white Canada pine timber, each 40 feet long and 12 inches square.

1,260 linear feet of white Canada pine scantling, 6 inches square, sticks not less than 15 feet long.

1,400 pieces hemlock plank, 3 inches thick, each 8 feet 6 inches long.

150 pieces pine plank, 3 inches thick, each 20 feet long.

11 (eleven) sound oak snubbing posts, 1 foot diameter at small end and 18 feet long.

All of the above pine and hemlock to be of best quality, straight timber of full dimensions, the pine to be of Canada pine, to be deposited at a designated point, hauled out of water and piled so that it can be properly inspected, the price to cover this. The whole quantity in this class is about 280,000 feet b. m. of pine and 500,000 feet b. m. of hemlock, and the price will be stated per thousand feet b. m.

CLASS II.—IRON.

220 bolts, each 10 feet long, (with head and nut,) of 1¼ inch best round American iron.

650 drift bolts, sharpened at one end, of 1¼ inches iron, each 2 feet long.

440 drift bolts, sharpened at one end, of 1¼ inch iron, each 3 feet long. Whole weight of the above bolts being about 20,000 pounds.

2,600 pounds best quality wrought spikes, 7 or 8 inches. The price of this class will be stated by the pound.

CLASS III.—STONE.

5,400 cubic yards of hard stone for filling cribs, in fragments or boulders from 4 to 200 pounds weight, to be delivered and measured in the cribs.

CLASS IV.—LABOR.

For the labor of framing the timber of the cribs, putting them together, bolting and spiking, placing and sinking and connecting the cribs and completing the pier in a workmanlike manner, furnishing all machinery, tools, &c.

This must be fully covered by a price per thousand feet board measure for the timber and planks used, and per pound for the iron and spikes used.

All the timber herein called for to be delivered before the 15th of May, 1868, at prescribed points in Little Sodus Harbor, the iron and stone in quantities as required.

The pier must be completed before Nov. 1, 1868.

Bids for each class must be separately made, and for the entire class upon duplicate forms, with sufficient guarantees for entering into contract, which forms, with all other information desired, will be furnished upon application at this office. A copy of this advertisement must be attached to each bid.

Contracts will be awarded separately to the lowest responsible bidder for each class, without regard to the aggregate for the whole. Bids which are not satisfactorily guaranteed, or which are otherwise irregular, will not be considered. The quantities herein specified may be varied 25 per cent.

C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Colonel of Engineers,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The *Messager Franco-Americain* and the *New-Yorker Demokrat* are requested NOT to copy the above advertisements.
C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. of Engineers, Brevet Col. U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the stoves, &c., for the addition to Grammar Schoolhouse No. 42, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

GEORGE KINZER,
J. C. ACHESON,
G. T. PATTERSON,
ROBT. B. BREESE,
WM. McCAFFIL,
Trustees of the Tenth Ward.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS IN A gentleman's family, a second laundress and second cook. If early application is made at Mrs. THOMAS SANDERS' office, No. 45 3d-av., near 10th-st., the lady can be seen.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY GOODS house, an active, intelligent young man, to fill the position of light porter; none need apply who cannot furnish good references. Address Box No. 222 Post-office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO GO A short distance in the country, to cook, wash and iron; must know how to make butter; good wages. Apply at No. 211 West 12th-st.

WANTED—PRACTICAL WEAVERS TO weave a coarse fabric, who have been used to power looms. Apply at No. 386 Bleecker-st., near West 11th-st., in the basement, at 9 o'clock.

$100 A MONTH SALARY WILL BE PAID for agents, male or female, in a new, pleasant, permanent business; full particulars free by return mail, or sample retailing at $4 50 for 50 cents.
A. D. BOWMAN & CO., No. 48 Broad-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 103 Chambers-st.

DRY GOODS.

TO "HOUSEKEEPERS."

We are prepared to supply
MATTRESSES,
BOLSTERS,
PILLOWS, &c., &c.,
at short notice and at most reasonable prices.
SHEETS,
PILLOW-CASES
AND TABLE LINEN
Hemmed, marked and delivered ready for immediate use.
Nos. 657 and 5 Broadway.

TABLE LINENS,

TOWELS,
QUILTS,
SHEETINGS,
And every kind of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

BLANKETS,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
AT
LOW PRICES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 9 Broadway.

LORD & TAYLOR

ARE RETAILING
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
THEIR NEW AND FASHIONABLE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS
SUITABLE FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
Consisting in part of
PARIS SILKS, VELVETS and SATINS,
ENGLISH and FRENCH DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, CLOAKS and CLOAKINGS,
CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., &c.,
Among which are
MANY NOVELTIES
NEVER BEFORE IMPORTED.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
DEPARTMENT.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
OCT. 7 AND 8,
AT RETAIL,
BREAKFAST ROBES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
SKIRTS, WAISTS, CORSETS, CORSET
COVERS, UNDER GARMENTS,
CHILDREN'S DRESSES,
CLOAKS, SACQUES, BLOUSES, HATS, CAPS,
INFANTS' DRESSES,
BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX,
&c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR.

UPHOLSTERY AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
LACE CURTAINS, NOTTINGHAM GOODS,
REPS, DAMASKS, CHINTZ, &c., &c.
CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS AND MATS,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
LINENS, TOWELINGS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c., &c.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
COLLARS, CUFFS, SLEEVES, BARBES, &c., &c.,
ARE BEING RETAILED AT POPULAR PRICES!
BY
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR.

RICH PARIS SILKS
AT RETAIL.
PLAIN, BLACK, COLORED and FANCY SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES, SATINS EUGENIE, EMBROIDERED ROBES and ROBES IMPERIAL, all of the
NEWEST DESIGNS,
JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMERS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FALL STYLES.

CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
BROCATELS,
STRIPED TERRYS AND REPS,
CRETONNE CHINTZES,
LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES, &c., &c.

FINE LINENS.

SHEETINGS,
BLANKETS,
QUILTS, &c.
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

M. GREGG

Has opened an elegant assortment of
OPERA AND CARRIAGE CLOAKS,
IN VELVET CLOTH, &c.
She has also a large assortment of
FRENCH CLOAKS and WALKING SUITS,
of her own importation, as well as her own manufacture,
for the Fall and Winter.
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO DRESSMAKING
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
NO. 19 5TH-AV.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.
Line of Colored and Black Silk Velvet Ribbons, every width, color and shade, comprising Bismarcks, Browns, Drabs, Scarlets, and everything desirable. New Gimps, Ornaments, Setts, Buttons, in fact an almost endless variety of everything new.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

New department open to-day, entrance No. 66 Allen-st., which we devote exclusively to the sale of Trimmings purchased at auction.
Purchasers will find bargains at this counter.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth Block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND ST. CHEAP STORE.

Full line of Black, White and Colored Real Ostrich Feathers, very much under regular prices. Also, real French Flowers, new designs.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT KINZEY'S,

No. 645 BROADWAY.
PANIC SALE.
COMMENCING ON WEDNESDAY,
OCT. 9, 10 A. M.
$75,000 WORTH
RICH LACES, VELVETS, TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
BANDS, SETS, COLLARS, VAILS,
BUGLE-TRIMMINGS, SATINS,
SILKS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, HATS IN ALL SHAPES,
ALL TO BE SOLD OFF
TO REDUCE STOCK.
PANIC SALE,
LOW PRICES,
BARGAINS.
PARTICULARS IN TUESDAY'S AND WEDNESDAY'S PAPERS.
LOOK OUT FOR THE
PANIC SALE.
No. 645 BROADWAY.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

JUST OPENED,
A choice and select assortment of
Real Point, Valenciennes, Guipure Laces,
Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
500 real Cluny Lace Collars, 75c., worth $1 50.
1,000 embroidered Handkerchiefs, with names and initials, $1 each, worth $1 75.
Lace Vails, Coiffures, Barbes and Shawls.
Black Guipure Thread and Blond Laces.
Embroidered Bands, Edgings and Insertions.
Breakfast and Traveling Sets.
1,500 French Embroidered Sets, trimmed with Cluny Lace, at less than half cost.
All the above and many others will be offered at prices much below the market rates.
BENNETT WILLIAMS,
No. 477 Broadway.

STORMS, THURBER & CO.,

No. 751 Broadway,
will open on MONDAY, Oct. 7, 15 cases more of those yard-wide English traveling dress goods, for 25c. per yard. We shall have no more of these goods this season.
150 pieces merinoes, all shades, 85 cents per yard, worth $1 25. Superfine goods.
STORMS, THURBER & CO., No. 751 Broadway.

KID GLOVES. KID GLOVES.

Best Italian Kid Gloves, $1 per pair.
Best French Kid Gloves, $1 75. Every pair warranted.
They are sold throughout the City at $2.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

FORD & HUBBELL, SUCCESSORS TO ALFRED DOOLITTLE, No. 316 3d-av., one door above 25th-st., will open on MONDAY, Oct. 7, an entirely new stock of
FAMILY AND HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.
Having purchased our entire stock since the recent great decline, we are enabled to offer them at prices that will defy competition.
FORD & HUBBELL,
No. 316 3d-av.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.
Large stock of embroidered Yokes for chemises and night gowns; French Lingerie for ladies and children. Handsome Initials and Monograms embroidered to order on handkerchiefs, table linen and bedclothes; all kinds of Embroideries and Stamping made to order, stamped goods.

MACKENZIE HAS OPENED A LARGE variety of Cloaks, Sacques, Jackets and Circulars, at moderate prices, under the gold value. No. 2 Clinton-place, 8th-st., one door from Broadway.

DRY GOODS

POPULAR GOODS
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
WHITE, SCARLET AND GRAY
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
SHAWLS AND LAP RUGS,
SHIRTS AND COLLARS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS, CUFFS, &c.
A large variety of fine and beautiful goods,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,
WILL BE FOUND AT
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 BROADWAY.

FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS, &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
ARE NOW OFFERING AN
ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
PARIS AND CITY MANUFACTURED
VELVET, PLUSH AND CLOTH
GARMENTS.
VELVETEEN JACKETS
AND
SUITS,
OPERA, EVENING AND CARRIAGE
CLOAKS AND JACKETS,
EMBROIDERED AND BEADED
SACQUES, &c.,
EMBRACING ALL THE LATEST
PARISIAN NOVELTIES.
BLACK AND GRAY
REAL ASTRAKHAN
AND
SEAL-SKIN SETS.
Just received, an invoice of
EMBROIDERED AND BEADED
BLACK FRENCH CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
CANAL-ST., CORNER MERCER.

NO. 244 CANAL-ST.

BLANKETS.
BLANKETS.
BLANKETS.
COMFORTABLES, QUILTS, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
SHIRTING LINEN and COTTON SHEETING.
PILLOW-CASE LINEN and COTTON.
11-4 EXTRA HEAVY HUGUENOT SHEETING.
REDUCED to 45 cents per yard, the heaviest and best in the market for the money.
NAPKINS—Doylies, Barnsley, Loom and Scotch.
TABLE DAMASKS, TABLE and PIANO COVERS,
TOWEL and TOWELINGS.
BLANKETS.
White Blankets, Colored Blankets, Blankets from the Auction Rooms, Blankets from the Manufacturers. From the commonest to the finest. An immense stock, from the smallest cradle to the large 13-4 size, at extremely low prices.

QUILTS.

White Marseilles, Allandale, Corcher and Lancaster Quilts. Colored Alhambra Spreads for institution use, in all the various sizes.

MATTRESSES, BEDDING.

Feathers, Wholesale and Retail; Curled Hair, Moss, Sea Grass, Husk and Straw Mattresses; Spring Beds in most of the best patents; Sheets and Pillow Cases on hand and made to order.

IRON FURNITURE.

Iron Bedsteads, Cribs, Cradles, Hat and Umbrella Stands, Wash-stands, Store and Piano Stools, Wrought Iron Bedsteads for public institutions, to the manufacture of which especial attention is given. We would invite the attention of buyers for Steamboats, hotels, Public Institutions and Private families to our large and well assorted stock.
WILLIAM GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.,
Bet. Broadway and Centre-st., opposite Earle's Hotel.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

FOR CASH ONLY.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE
full lines of Narrow Ribbons. No extra charge for browns, blues and Bismarcks.
Our Bonnet Ribbon Rooms are full of cheap goods.
Silk Bonnet Velvets half last season's prices. Fall lines of Bonnet Satins at $2, $2 25 and $2 50. Our Bonnet Rooms are crowded with desirable shapes at half regular prices. Feathers, Flowers, Laces, &c., &c., all cheap. We cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.
Cars pass the store every five minutes from corner of Grand and Broadway.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

YANKEE NOTIONS!
CORSETS, cheapest in the City.
Fancy Bags, Boxes, Ornaments, Fans, &c., an immense variety, offering very low.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

FULL LINE OF LADIES' KID GLOVES, our own importation, every pair warranted.
We have good Kid Gloves at 56c., 75c. and $1 per pair.
In Worsted Goods, Hosiery, Shirts, Drawers, Ladies' and Gents' Winter Gloves, our stock is large.
Also, Embroideries, Linen and Lace Handkerchiefs, sets, Collars and Cuffs, many bargains from auction.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Our BONNET ROOMS are crowded daily with everything new and fashionable in Felt, Silk, Beaver and Straw Goods, from auction and private sale, at prices varying from 10c. to $3, less than half last month's prices.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

New Bonnet Ribbons from all the sales, wonderfully cheap, every width.
Also, Plaid, Brocaded and Watered Ribbons at half original cost.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Colored Silk Velvets, almost every shade, at $2, $2 50, $3 50 and $4 50 per yard. LESS THAN GOLD PRICES.
Black Silk Velvets at $1 50, at $1 75, at $2, at $2 50, at $3 and upward. Great bargains.
Examine our All Silk Black Velvets at $4 75 and $5 75, WELL WORTH special attention.
Lines of Colored Satins at $2 25, $2 50 and $2 75, very much below last week's prices.
We have also a full assortment of uncut Velvets, Plain and Colored Silks and other materials for Bonnets cheap.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Real and Millinery Laces, Vails, &c., &c. New stock.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will offer on Monday, Oct. 7,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS at $2 50 PER YARD.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS—$1 75 PER YARD.
ROYAL WILTONS—$4 PER YARD.
AXMINSTER DO.—$5 PER YARD.
ALSO,
FRENCH MOQUETTES, SMYRNA and AUBUSSON CARPETS
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.

2 CASES RECEIVED PER STEAMER SCOTIA,
will be offered on Monday, Oct. 7,
FROM $50 UPWARD,
EMBRACING MANY NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS
NEVER BEFORE OFFERED.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will make LARGE ADDITIONS
to their POPULAR STOCK of
DRESS GOODS,
at 25c., 50c., 75c., and $1 per yard.
Also, will offer some elegant novelties, confined styles.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

will offer on MONDAY, Oct. 7,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
RICH STRIPED, PLAID AND FANCY SILKS,
AT $1 50 PER YARD,
RECENTLY SOLD AT $2.
ALSO,
WILL OPEN A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
OF THE
RICHEST PARISIAN NOVELTIES.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, OCT. 7,
HANDSOME CLOTH SACKS AT $10.
EMBROIDERED CLOTH SACKS AT $15.
PARIS-MADE VELVET DO., (extra quality,) FROM $40 UPWARD.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

NEW GOODS AT LOW PRICES.—Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Dress Trimmings, Linen Hdkfs. Collars and Sets, Corsets and Skirts, English Brushes, Scissors, small wares and Fancy Goods. Seamless Kid Gloves.
W. J. ELGEE,
Nos. 659 and 662 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. Macy's

GRAND OPENING!

Having completed the new extension to our establishment, and thoroughly stocked it, we are prepared to say to many of our old and valued customers who were unable during the last season, on account of the crowd, to gain admittance to our counters, that we have enlarged our departments, so that we have now ample room, and are enabled to offer every facility and convenience in buying.

GRAND OPENING!
OF
REAL AND IMITATION LACES,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
SASH, BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
BONNET VELVETS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
BONNET SATINS,
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
WHITE GOODS,
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,
NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
WE IMPORT DESCHAMP'S FRENCH KID GLOVES.

We have a magnificent assortment in shades of Ladies', Misses' and Gent's to match all our colors in Ribbons, Satins, Velvets, &c., and we GUARANTEE EVERY PAIR THAT IS SOLD.
R. H. MACY,
Fourteenth-st. and 6th-av.
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

OPENING OF FALL GOODS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY, between Leonard and Franklin,
Are Now Offering at Retail their
FALL IMPORTATIONS
OF
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL
DRY GOODS,
Comprising MOIRE ANTIQUE, COLORED SILKS and SATINS of all shades and qualities.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, FAILLE and TAFFETAS, of the best makes, very cheap.
RICH DRESS GOODS
in IRISH and FRENCH POPLINS; the largest assortment ever offered by us.
VELOURS DE RUSSE, EMPRESS CLOTHS, OTTOMANS, and some of the greatest Paris novelties for WALKING and TRAVELING SUITS.
BROCHE, KNICKERBOCKER WINCEYS, GROS DE TOURS, very desirable, with a large assortment of MERINOES and other DRESS GOODS, suitable for all classes. Some
GREAT BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.
MOURNING GOODS
in great variety; also,
300 PIECES BLACK ALPACAS,
from 45c. to $1, very cheap.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
A very full assortment at low prices.
HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES,
in full assortment.
500 DOZEN OF THE CELEBRATED "TREFOUSSE" PARIS KID GLOVES,
from auction, in all shades, at $1 25 per pair, said by good judges to be equal to those sold elsewhere at $2.
SHAWLS,
in PARIS CAMELS' HAIR, PAISLEY, and all other celebrated makes of shawls, in long and square.
ALSO,
250 LONG AND SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS,
from auction, at less than gold cost.
BLACK LYONS SILK VELVETS,
in all widths, at great bargains.
CLOTHS and CLOAKINGS in GREAT VARIETY.
CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER
in the newest and most desirable styles.

JUST RECEIVED—A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of black thread laces. Can be seen at Miss SIGOD'S, successor to Madame Mandine, 8 Bleecker-st.

CLOTHING.

RAYMOND'S

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.
BOYS' CLOTHING,
MEN'S CLOTHING,
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.
NOS. 121, 123 AND 125 FULTON-ST.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; the best testimonials as to ability and character; none need apply but gentlemen's families. Call at No. 481 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 2. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE; FAITHFUL and competent, kind and obliging; can take the entire charge of an infant; ten years' best City reference; can be seen for two days at her late employer's; the lady will remain home from 9 until 1 to see any lady who needs her services. Apply at No. 35 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, of attentive and agreeable habits, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; good reference from her last employer. Address J. A. J., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, or call south corner of 3d and Willow sts., Hoboken, over the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A Protestant woman; is capable of taking the full charge of an infant from its birth; will bring it up on the bottle; no objection to travel; is never sea-sick; City references. Apply at Mrs. LANDERS', No. 45 3d-av., near 10th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as seamstress, who is accustomed to all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would do light chamberwork; was thirteen years in her last place. Call at No. 285 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.; can be seen till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A DESIRABLE respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer, or as general servant; is capable, industrious and economical; a good cook, first-class washer and ironer, and highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, who thoroughly understands her business, to take care of children; is a good plain seamstress, or would assist with chamberwork; has best City reference from last place. Call, for two days, at No. 138 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as laundress; understands French fluting; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at GINTY'S Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., for a large number of first-class servants, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, &c., of all nations; City and country.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at GINTY'S Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook and assist in washing and ironing in a private family, or as chambermaid and laundress; has excellent City references. Apply at the Servant's Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, TIDY Protestant girl, 24 years of age, as cook, washer and ironer; has the best City reference as to character and capability; wages $12 per month. Apply at No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED COOK, WASHER and ironer, a situation; can take the place of chambermaid and waitress; or for general housework. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all the branches of cooking, soups, meats, game, side-dishes, pastry and desserts, good City reference. Call for two days at No. 119 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FAITHFUL, competent, experienced infant's nurse; is particularly skillful in bringing up a child by hand; City references of the highest order given. Can be seen until suited at No. 223 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing; or would go as competent waitress in a first-class family; City reference. Apply at No. 40 32d-st., near Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED Protestant woman as infant's nurse; is fully capable to take the entire charge of a baby, and bring it up by hand; is a good sewer; has first-class City reference. Can be seen at No. 208 West 32d-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR SEAMSTRESS, with excellent City references, a situation in the City or country; quick at the needle; operates on the principal sewing-machines. Call at or address No. 303 East 20th-st., (cottage.)

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HEAD MEAT and pastry cook; understands ice-creams, jellies, and all kinds of cakes; bakes all sorts of hot bread for breakfast; would like a hotel or first-class boarding-house; good reference. Call at No. 384 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as good cook; one who is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has two years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman; is a good cook and baker; would assist with the washing and ironing; good references given. Call at No. 223 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT COMPETENT girl, in a small private family as chambermaid, to assist in washing and ironing, or as nurse; has best of City reference. To be seen till suited at No. 8 West 10th-st., the residence of her present employer.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing; also a good cook and to assist in the washing; City reference. Call at No. 93 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE cook in a private family; understands meats, pastries, games; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 145 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and to do sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 298 6th-av., in the store. Best of City references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; City reference. Apply at No. 490 6th-av., room No. 9.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as good plain cook; first-rate washer and ironer; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 159 West 19th-st., third floor, fourth house east of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INDUSTRIOUS woman, to cook, wash and iron, or to do housework, in the City or country. To be seen until suited at No. 80 5th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress; would assist in chamberwork; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 108 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands all kinds of French fluting; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 110 3d-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 44 West 13th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork, waiting or plain sewing; care grown children. Can be seen till suited at No. 242 West 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESPECTABLE woman; would assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 101 7th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid; is willing to assist with the washing; good City references. Call at No. 342 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; would assist with washing or chamberwork, or fine washing; City reference. Can be seen at No. 340 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; also a good cook; will assist with the washing; both have City reference. Can be seen at No. 384 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; has unexceptionable City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman (French) as infant's nurse; understands the care of an infant thoroughly. No objections to country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor.

WASHING WANTED—BY A COMPETENT laundress, who understands all kinds of family washing and can do fluting neatly; families' washing carefully done; terms moderate. Call at No. 223 West 16th-st., top floor, back room, between 7th and 8th avs.

WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN servants, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, laundresses, cooks, houseworkers, also governesses, housekeepers, &c., &c., at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., (near Chrystie,) between Bowery and Chrystie sts.

A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER wishes work by the day or week; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 223 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, NO. 404 6TH-AV., between 24th and 25th sts.—Families in City and country may obtain Protestant and Catholic cooks, &c., also colored help.

BEDELL'S SERVANTS' INSTITUTE removed from No. 311 to Nos. 330 and 332 4th-av., corner of 25th-st. Families supplied with first-class servants.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, a short distance in the country; the man understands the care and management of horses and cows; can drive in double or single harness; understands farming in all its branches; wife is good cook and butter maker; good recommendations from last employer; Protestants. Can be seen for two days at No. 328 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young Scotchman 21 years of age; he thoroughly understands his business, can drive four in hand, and is a competent stable man; understands the care and management of young stock; the best of reference can be given from present or past employers. Can be seen for two days at DENIN & McNAMARA'S, No. 932 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man who understands cultivating flowers, grapes, &c. Letters addressed to GARDENER, in care of S. H. Alden, Westport, Conn., will be attended to; or inquire of Mr. Bridgeman, seedsman, two doors above 18th-st., Broadway, New-York City, or will be seen at the store of Mr. Bridgeman on Monday, Oct. 7, 1867.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION in the country; thoroughly understands the care of horses and driving, and is a good plain gardener, and willing to be generally useful; can be well recommended for sobriety and industry. Address A. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man, a situation as coachman and assist in the garden, and make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has good City reference; country preferred. Can be seen at GINTY'S Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as first-class coachman with a private family, or groom with a gentleman; understands the care and management of fast horses. Can be seen for two days at the private stable of his present employer, No. 64 West 28th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE (Protestants) as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, &c., and first-class waiter; both are competent and well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as porter, watchman or other employment where honesty and sobriety are a consideration; first-class references. Address GARDINER, No. 82 Vandam-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION in the country as general man; understands plain gardening, farming, the care of horses and milking and willing to be useful; can be well recommended. Address B. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG colored man, a situation as assistant carver in a hotel; has had some experience in the business; good reference. Address for two days, S. A. H., Station M, New-York.

WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN A SITUATION as porter or watchman in a store, or to take charge of a gang of men, or to make himself generally useful. Call or address P. J. C., for three days, at No. 325 West 42d-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; has 21 years' experience in the care and treatment of horses; is a careful driver; can take care of greenhouse, if required. Four years' City references from last employers. Address T. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man; is a good groom and careful driver; will be found willing and obliging; the best of City references given. Can be seen at No. 7 East 28th-st., or address a note to W. G.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; has had many years' experience; very best of City references. Address for two days C. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; the best of City references as to sobriety and trustworthiness. Call on or address D. M., No. 432 7th-av., in the rear, top floor, front room, near 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; will make himself generally useful; has unexceptionable references; country preferred. Address J. M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as groom; is capable of his business; can drive single or double; has no objection to the country. Call or address for two days at No. 101 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom a situation in a private family, a middle-aged Scotchman, married; no incumbrance; best of City references given. Can be seen at No. 23 East 10th-st., private stable, corner of University-place.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses, carriages, and fine harness; is a careful driver; best City reference. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 156 East 30th-st., or address R. S.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED man a situation as groom and coachman; thoroughly understands his business, and can give the best of City references. Call on or address H. C., care of Dr. Cattanach, No. 217 West 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; is a good driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address F. B., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN A SITUATION as coachman; understands gardening and is willing to make himself generally useful; has first-class references. Address R. C., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; thoroughly understands the business, and can give the best of City references. Inquire at Lowden's, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference. Address J. J., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation to take care of horses and to work in a garden; has good reference; wages not so much an object as a good home. Address J. G., Box 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE, WITHOUT children, Protestants, situations as coachman and laundress. Can be seen at their present employer's, No. 11 West 19th-st.

WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF A GENTLEMAN'S farm, with stock, by a German man; best of references. Inquire of Rev. Mr. BITWELL, No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 10.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A single man in a private family; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 2 East 21st-st., corner 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man who thoroughly understands his business. Call at or address No. 305 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Can be seen for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waiter. Apply at his present employer's, No. 16 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant young man just disengaged; best of City reference. Call or address J., No. 6 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN A private family by a respectable man (German.) Inquire of Mr. BITWELL, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room 10.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

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REWARDS.

$25 REWARD.—STRAYED OR STOLEN—A BLACK AND TAN TERRIER, answering to the name of "Flora," was lost on Friday last, corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st.; had on a black leather collar. The above reward will be paid on her return to No. 48 East 28th-st., and no questions asked.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ERNANI. Characters by Mme. Parepa Rosa, Sig. E. Pancani, Sig. Antonucci, Sig. C. Orlandini.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ADELAIDE RISTORI as MARIE ANTOINETTE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MEG'S DIVERSION and THE LATEST EDITION OF BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Characters by Messrs. J. Gilbert, B. T. Ringgold, A. W. Young, J. B. Polk, J. W. Leonard, Miss Clara Jennings, Mrs. W. Winter, Miss Annie Ward.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, RIP VAN WINKLE. Characters by Messrs. Jefferson, Davidge, Fox, Hind, Marlowe, Wallace, Miss Foote, Miss Jefferson, Mrs. Hino, Mrs. Edmunds, Misses Lee, Harrison, Wallace, Simmons, McCormack.

NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FRENCH SPY. Characters by Mr. J. W. Albrough, Mlle. Marie Zoe, and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE,
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ALADDIN, THE WONDERFUL SCAMP and TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Characters by the company.

BROADWAY THEATRE,
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, METAMORA. Edwin Forrest as Metamora.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2 1-2 and EVENING at 8, PALE JANET; or THE TRAGEDY OF RED MARSH FARM. LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS; LIVING GORILLA, and 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM,
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, DEVIL'S AUCTION; OR, THE GOLDEN BRANCH. Curiosities from all parts of the world.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING commencing at 8 o'clock, NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—Gymnasts, Clowns, Tight-rope Dancers, Acrobats, Slack-rope Vaulters, &c.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GRAND EXHIBITION OF NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.

BUNYAN HALL,
Union Square.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE PILGRIM, and PAINTINGS BY EMINENT ARTISTS.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The latest dispatches received from Italy, though conflicting, are highly important. A message has just been received from Florence announcing the clash of arms. The insurgent troops, holding a strong position near Bagnarea, in Viterbo, were attacked by the Papal forces. A short, sharp fight ensued, which resulted in the defeat of the attacking party, who were obliged hastily to withdraw. The losses in the engagement are not stated. The effect of this victory is very inspiriting to the party of action. A public meeting of the friends of GARIBALDI was held at Turin on Thursday. Revolutionary speeches were made by many distinguished persons. Great crowds of people were present, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. Though a prisoner at Caprera, Gen. GARIBALDI has issued a stirring address to his followers, which has been published all over Europe. He recites at length the grievances of Italy, and asks his countrymen to redress them now. He appeals strongly to their patriotism, and urges all his friends to march forthwith to Rome.

Late Friday afternoon advices were received by the authorities, to the effect that an attack by the Fenians on one of the armories in London might be expected during the night. Government troops were accordingly posted at the different armories, and other precautionary steps were also taken which prevented the threatened outbreak.

It is reported that BUCHANAN & Co., of Glasgow, who were recently announced as having failed, will be fully able to pay all their indebtedness.

The London *Standard* of Saturday, in a leading article, states that the general arming of France is exciting apprehensions of a Winter campaign.

GENERAL.

A serious accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Northern Central Railroad, at Millersburgh, thirty miles north of Harrisburgh, at about 6:30 o'clock on Friday morning. The up and down express trains collided with a terrific shock, injuring the locomotives and scattering the baggage in every direction. A colored boy from Harrisburgh, who was stealing a passage on the tank of the engine attached to the train, was killed instantly. In the confusion incident some thieves carried off a number of trunks and parcels belonging to the passengers. Though the shock was great, only a few of the passengers were seriously injured, most of them receiving contusions. The trains were delayed two hours, and then moved on.

The first annual regatta of the National Amateur Rowing Association will take place on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week at Albany. Official notice of the fact has been given to the boat clubs of Lansingburgh, Troy, Schenectady, Albany, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, New-York City, Brooklyn, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts (Harvard Club,) Connecticut (Yale Club,) Michigan and Milwaukee, Wis., and it is reported that entries have already been made by one or more Clubs in each of the States and Cities named, except Milwaukee. The Pioneers of this City will be represented.

Dispatches from St. Louis state that a large gang of railroad thieves who have been committing depredations on the Western roads has been broken up and a number of the members arrested. A large amount of stolen property was found secreted at Omaha. A party of English officers on a hunting excursion passed through Omaha, going West to find buffalo. Several French engineers have also gone West to gather information regarding the resources of the country.

The trial of Dr. THOMAS J. GARDNER, who was indicted with Dr. J. EDWARD TURNER, for burning the Binghamton Inebriate Asylum in that city, having been in progress four days, closed Saturday afternoon. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty. This acquits Dr. TURNER with the defendant GARDNER.

The burial service was read over the remains of ELIAS HOWE, Jr., in the First Universalist Church of Cambridgeport, Mass., yesterday afternoon. The body was subsequently interred in the Cambridge Cemetery.

Next Thursday has been named by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, to be observed as a day of general thanksgiving throughout Canada, for the abundant harvest.

Chief-Justice CHASE arrived at Columbus, Ohio, on Saturday night, and was enthusiastically received by the citizens. In reply to their words of welcome Mr. CHASE made a brief speech, favoring the extension of the right of suffrage to all men to whom it had hitherto been unjustly denied.

Gov. FENTON has invited Gen. SICKLES to visit Albany on the 9th inst. Gen. SHERIDAN will be there on the same day.

LOCAL.

There were two interesting cases tried at the Court of Special Sessions Saturday, Sept. 28. LYNN, proprietor of the Intelligence Office, No. 81 Nassau-street, was found guilty of obtaining money fraudulently from an emigrant named JOHNSON, on the plea of obtaining him employment. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $50. JNO. GALLAGHER was sent to the Penitentiary for one month and fined $50 for personating an officer in Landmann's Park. There were 28 charges of assault and battery, but the complainants in very many of the cases did not appear.

There were 36 cases on the calendar at Court of Special Sessions, Saturday. The complaints in many cases were withdrawn. Few of those tried were important. The charges were: Of assault and battery, 14; of petty larceny, 17; of carrying concealed weapons, 1; of keeping a disorderly house, 3, and of abandonment of child, 1.

Rev. Dr. BECKWITH, of New-Orleans, (Bishop elect of Georgia,) officiated yesterday morning, at the Chapel of the Holy Saviour, East Twenty-fifth-street, near Madison-avenue, on which occasion liberal subscriptions were offered for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers in New-Orleans.

Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector in Charge of Exports, has addressed a communication to the Collectors of various Districts, calling attention to the new regulations with regard to branding goods "For Export."

Rev. E. K. FULLER, pastor of the Cannon-street Baptist Church, preached an anniversary sermon yesterday morning, congratulating his congregation upon the growth and general prosperity of his charge during the past three years.

The number of deaths in this City during the week ending Oct. 5 was 471, being 34 more than for the previous week, and 22 more than for the corresponding week of the year 1866.

The Metropolitan Board of Internal Revenue met on Saturday and adopted a resolution asking the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint a Deputy Commissioner to facilitate the labors of the Board.

BERNARD HESS, charged with personating a revenue officer and receiving a bribe, was held for trial in the sum of $1,500 by Commissioner BETTS on Saturday.

Harlem bridge is so far completed that a resolution has been adopted by the Commissioners charged with its construction declaring it open for public travel on and after the 16th inst.

Two men have been arrested in Brooklyn charged with firing the clipper ship *Invincible*, which was recently destroyed by fire.

The funeral of the late Mrs. AVONIA S. BROOKE, (Avonia Jones,) who died in this City Friday, took place on Saturday.

Two illicit stills were seized Saturday in South Brooklyn, in Congress-street, near Columbia.

Business was less active on Saturday in Produce and Merchandise, influenced by the stringency in Money and the unfavorable weather. Low grades of Flour improved a little. Wheat, Corn and Cotton closed lower and quite heavily. Oats and Lard were buoyant, on a fairly brisk trade. The Freight market was quiet, with 514 vessels of all classes in port.

Impeachment and Civil War—Old Threats Renewed.

The Louisville (Ky.) *Journal* has the following paragraph:

> "The Radicals may regard it as certain that, if Congress impeaches the President, and attempts to suspend him from his office pending the trial of impeachment, *he will resist*, without respect to the result of the Fall elections. *That they may as well accept as a fixed fact. It undoubtedly is one.* The only question for those Radicals who desire to avert civil war is whether or not they will encourage Congress to go to this revolutionary extreme. If they do, Congress will go; and *nothing can avert the result which all good citizens dread.*
>
> If the Radicals succeed next week in Ohio and Pennsylvania, Congress will infallibly impeach the President, and suspend him from his office pending the trial of impeachment, *plunging the country into a war the end of which no one could foresee, but which would see the end of millions. No thoughtful man will deny the moral certainty of this result.* It, however, the Radicals fail in those great States, Congress will forego an impeachment, with other reckless measures, and the country, though still outrageously misruled, will remain in peace. This is self-evident.
>
> It is for the men of Ohio and Pennsylvania to say whether they prefer *a Radical victory with war* or a Conservative victory with peace. *Certain it is that the true way for them to avert civil war is to defeat the Radical Party next week.* And the worse they defeat it, the better for the peace and welfare of the country."

It is difficult to believe that the *Journal* is sincere in these declarations, or that they are anything more than the reckless appeals of an unscrupulous partisan, eager to carry an election. If they are meant in sober earnest, they simply prove that there is a very considerable class of men still at the South, who have not profited in the least by the experience of the last ten years,—who, notwithstanding what has happened, still believe it quite easy to bully the North into subserviency, and who have not yet had enough of Civil War. The Louisville *Journal* in 1867 talks very much like the Charleston *Mercury* in 1860. The Republicans then were threatened with war if they elected LINCOLN. They are now threatened with war again if they carry Ohio and Pennsylvania. Is the North more likely to be awed and influenced by such threats now than it was then? Is the South in better condition to make them effective now than it was then?

We do not believe in the impeachment project. Justice does not require it, nor would any public interest be promoted by it. President JOHNSON, among all his blunders, follies and weaknesses, has committed none of the "high crimes and misdemeanors" which alone rightfully subject him to such a proceeding. The project is the desperate resort of an ambitious, and arrogant political action—strengthened by the ill-timed and petulant action of the President and his "friends." The whole scheme, when Congress last adjourned, was utterly dead and abandoned. It was out of the power of any party or of any body,—the President himself alone excepted,—to give it life. What the Radicals could not possibly do for themselves, President JOHNSON did for them. His removal of SHERIDAN and SICKLES, his amnesty proclamation, and kindred acts, too late to serve any good purpose, revived the fears and animosities which were slumbering, and gave fresh vigor and force to the project of impeachment. Still we deem it a mischievous and useless act. Still less should we favor any attempt to suspend the President from office, upon the finding of articles of impeachment by the House and before their trial by the Senate. Such a proceeding would be unconstitutional, unprecedented and full of peril to the future of the Republic. It would establish a precedent by which a political party, dominant for the moment in Congress, could always get rid of an obnoxious Executive, and seize upon all the patronage and power which belong to that office.

But the House of Representatives has a right to impeach the President, and Congress has the power, by a two-thirds majority, to pass a law suspending him from office. That right and that power, if exercised in accordance with constitutional forms, will be sustained. That law, if thus passed, will be obeyed. It may not be constitutional—in our judgment it would not be—but the President has no authority to resist it on that account. The Executive is not the tribunal to which the right of annulling laws that may be unconstitutional has been confided. It may be inconvenient,—it may be of great detriment to the public welfare, to submit to the law until it can be brought before the proper tribunal for revision;—but that cannot be helped. Very many of the forms required by the Constitution, involve more or less of inconvenience and of damage to important interests; but they involve less than would be incurred by their violation.

The experience of the last war ought to have made it clear to everybody, that the people of this country will not tolerate an appeal to force against law in any case, or as a remedy for any wrong. The South, especially, ought to understand this thoroughly. They tried it, under the most favorable circumstances, with the most powerful support they can ever hope for, with greater unity of sentiment and of action than they can ever again expect, with the moral support, at the outset, of the party at the North which had controlled the Government for twenty years, aided by the sympathy of all the great foreign Powers, and thus enabled to raise money and keep great armies in the field for a succession of years; and their failure was so complete and overwhelming as to stand forever conspicuous among the great national disasters of history. No statesman and no journalist can ever show himself a friend of the South, by urging armed resistance to resist an unconstitutional law or redress a political wrong. Such redress can be obtained only by appealing first to the Supreme Court, and next to the ballot-box. If both those fail, the case is hopeless. The wrong is without a remedy.

The President has no worse "friends" than those who give him such counsel as the Louisville *Journal* foreshadows in its threats. He has not hitherto evinced any such wisdom, either in the selection of his counselors or in the adaptation of his policy to the necessities and circumstances of the country, as to render it impossible that he may plunge the country into anarchy under pretence of saving the Constitution. But we shall not believe him capable of such criminal folly without further evidence than has reached us yet.

Crime in the City—Summary Jurisdiction of the Court of Special Sessions.

There is an accumulation of evidence every day which goes to show that more than half the criminal cases which some of the committing magistrates of the City send to Special Sessions ought to go before the Court of General Sessions. The difference between the two kinds of commitment may be briefly stated. In the Special Sessions, whatever may be the nature of the offence with which the prisoner stands charged, six months' imprisonment, with a fine of fifty dollars, is the utmost penalty that the Court can impose. There is no jury to weigh the evidence and render an impartial verdict. The Judge himself renders the verdict and awards the punishment. In the General Sessions the trial of the accused is by jury, and the penalty may be imprisonment for five years or for life, instead of six months, as the nature of the crime and the evidence may warrant.

In the report of the Special Sessions in yesterday's TIMES, reference was made to two cases of indecent assault upon children—the details of which, like very many similar cases that have recently occurred, could not be published. The facts were altogether too horrible and disgusting to be given. Yet the one case was summarily disposed of by sending the offender to the Penitentiary for four months, while in the other the prisoner was remanded.

This crime of attempted outrages upon children has become so alarmingly common that it is scarcely possible to conceive how any committing magistrate, if there is evidence to hold the accused at all, should not send the case to a Court where the inquest should be thorough, and a penalty awarded in some respects commensurate with the crime. But we merely mention this as a class of offences which have of late been almost all disposed of in the same summary and lenient way. The calendar of the Special Sessions in which the unnatural crimes referred to are noted, contains fourteen cases of assault and battery—offences which are so fearfully on the increase of late that it is alarming to find so many of them disposed of as they are. Two or three months in the Penitentiary during the Winter is to many of these rogues a boon. It can hardly be said to amount to a punishment in the ordinary sense. They are well fed, in healthy quarters. They have enough work assigned them to prevent their sojourn on the Island from becoming too wearisome or monotonous. They are not subject to the rigid discipline of the State Prison; and they are *near home*—within the reach of their relatives and friends, often within the reach of political influence, which, if necessary, may be made available for the mitigation of their sentence. Every law-breaker in New-York knows exactly how the thing stands. A brutal assault is condoned by two or three months' free boarding in a healthy location, with superabundant rations, medical attendance when necessary, and the condolence of no end of sympathizing sentimentalists and party accomplices.

Who need wonder, that under such a condition of things, crimes against the person continue to multiply as they do? Who can suppose that to the common New-York scoundrel there is anything at all alarming in being sent to the Special Sessions? He knows the worst they can do to him *there*—board him till Spring. He knows that by making use of the proper appliances he may reduce his term by two or even four months. And with that clear notion of the nature and extent of the punishment before him, the semi-savage known as the New-York "rough," can indulge his appetite for blood-letting and bestiality without any serious concern about the consequences. He has always some friend at Court under an elective judiciary system. And in an exciting election time he can probably vote three or four times oftener than is permitted to any decent citizen.

The cases to which we have made special reference came up before the Special Sessions, presided over by Justices DOWLING and KELLY. But it is not necessary to cast any odium upon either of them in connection with the question. Their jurisdiction is limited. The evil lies especially at the door of the committing magistrate. But it is an evil inherent in the system. No cases of criminal assault should be summarily disposed of. They should go before a jury if there is anything to warrant commitment at all. So, too, with the vast majority of aggravated cases of assault and battery; the carrying of concealed weapons; and the majority, indeed, of all offences against the person. It is a fault in our laws, and in those no doubt of England as well, that while heavy penalties (as a general rule) attach to offences—even petty offences—against *property*, there is a lenient method of disposing of violent crimes of different classes, especially those growing out of organized rowdyism, which is the curse of all great communities; and which at the present time is the special curse of New-York. The evil could be abated. The Police do their duty in most instances with fidelity and with *courage*. And we do not say that in a majority of cases, the Justices of the minor Courts fail in doing their part. But the whole system needs revision, if the increase of violent crimes is to be arrested.

Appointments to Office.

The President seems to have a good deal of trouble in regard to appointments to office. He is naturally anxious to give them to his friends; but he encounters two difficulties—first that of deciding who his "friends" are, and next that of reconciling this requirement with the necessity of getting honest men.

President JOHNSON occupies the most embarrassing and painful position in this respect in which an Executive can be placed. No party is responsible for any appointments which he may be induced to make. Neither party feels bound to give him any support,—and neither feels that it can be helped by any good appointments, nor hurt by any bad ones, that he may make. Both naturally want the benefit of as much of the Government patronage as they can conveniently filch from him;—but neither will espouse or defend his appointments as their own. He has no great political party at his back.

The result is that he is thrown upon that small horde of unscrupulous political adventurers, who hang around the camps of both political parties, caring nothing for the principles of either, faithless to each in turn as their interests may prompt, and seeking plunder and profit wherever they may be had. Finding him deserted by everybody else, these men flock around the President as their easy and willing victim. They are not merely his "friends," but his *only* friends. They indorse his principles, accept his policy, denounce his enemies, organize Committees in his interest, edit newspaper organs devoted to his praise, and demand all the offices at his disposal—not for profit—but only to give them the means of serving his cause the more effectually.

And it is not very surprising that they should succeed in getting them. The President must have friends somewhere, and these seem to be the only persons who are willing to take the responsibility of standing by him. They are the only ones who ask appointments on the ground that they *are* his friends, and are willing to stand as such before the world. Naturally enough he accepts their assurances and gives them the places they want.

Of course it is almost certain that appointments made under such influences will be of dishonest and corrupt men. The motives of the men who ask them, who alone are responsible for them, are dishonest and corrupt. They do not rest even on the motives of partisan advantage, which usually prompt such applications when backed by political parties. No political party can afford to put corrupt men in office, as a general rule,—for it will sooner or later be called to account by the people for their conduct. But no such consideration restrains the eager and unscrupulous crew who besiege the White House, without political principles, relations or responsibilities of any kind, caring for the President only as they can make him the pander to their greed. Notoriously the most corrupt era the country has *thus far* known, so far as Presidential appointments are concerned, was that of JOHN TYLER. Kindred influences are now at work, under kindred circumstances, to give us another, which shall make that seem respectable.

The Moving of the Crops—Necessity of Cheap Transportation and Reliable Statistics.

The moving of the cotton and grain crops of the United States to Europe is the Gulf Stream of commerce. It is a great current rising in the Southern and Western States, flowing through our seaports, and chiefly through this City, crossing the Atlantic, and pouring its wealth over the crowded population of Great Britain and France. Its volume, its height and its rapidity are measured at various points in its course. The arrivals of cotton at ports of shipment; the quantities of grain received and shipped at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Rochester, Albany, New-York, and other points; the number of boats laden with grain that pass along the Erie Canal—these are the measures of the stream, and so fully and accurately are they reported in most of the leading newspapers that every person can understand them, and can form a pretty accurate opinion regarding the domestic and foreign trade of the country. First appears a flood of currency spreading chiefly from New-York toward the South and West; the exact amount cannot be stated. It is estimated that the country banks use from twenty to thirty millions more of currency in the Fall than during the dull Summer months. About the beginning of October every year comes a cry from Chicago that the demands from the farmers for currency are increasing with frightful rapidity. It is said that fully one million dollars a day are needed to handle the receipts of grain in that and neighboring cities. The Chicago banks float the crops a short distance; then the banks in New-York and other places take up the burden, and between the latter and the banks in Europe it is carried to the other side of the Atlantic. The whole process, from beginning to end, seems as plain and as intelligible as the Gulf Stream.

It is gratifying to see the abundance of this stream of grain which is coming forward at present. It is estimated that 3,000,000 bushels will be poured into this City every week throughout the present season. From Milwaukee we learn that the receipts of wheat last week were double the receipts during the same time last year. From Chicago it is reported that grain was flowing in there at the rate of nearly half a million bushels a day. These facts, added to the statements received regarding the abundance of the crops in the West, and regarding the prospect of at least an average demand in Europe, lead us to anticipate a fair trade in New-York for several months to come. The West has plenty to sell; England and France need to buy; and between the two New-York ought to do a large business.

Between the South and Europe the prospects of trade are as good, or nearly as good, as last year. The estimates of the cotton crop vary from one million and three-quarters to two millions and three-quarters of bales. We exported last year from all our ports over 1,557,000 bales, or about 3,000 bales more than in 1865. It is not probable, (if any reliance can be placed upon the statistics collected either by newspaper correspondents, or by the Agricultural or Internal Revenue Department,) that our exports of cotton this year will fall much below these figures. But whatever deficiency, if any, there may be in our receipts from cotton, will most probably be made up by an increase in our receipts from breadstuffs and other sources equally available. The total trade of this City is in very little danger of falling off during the coming year; and there is a fair prospect of increase in the same proportion as during the ten years preceding the war.

The moving of the crops revives annually the question of cheap means of communication between the West and the Atlantic seaboard. This year no new light has been thrown upon this question. The most prominent suggestion has been the construction of a freight railroad from New-York to Chicago. The project deserves patient consideration. The proposed road would not be altogether dependent upon the stream of Western breadstuffs for its permanent support. That stream may be turned into new channels; it may be dried up; the population of the Western States will probably become so large that, within a comparatively short period, there may be but little grain from that quarter for export to Europe. But that contingency would not render the proposed freight railroad useless. Under no circumstances at all probable can the total quantity of merchandise passing between New-York and Chicago fall permanently below its present amount per year. The stream may change its character—a permanent decrease in its annual aggregate is not probable.

The most pressing want, however, suggested by the moving of the crops, is full, reliable information regarding their quantity. The importance of correct statistics of our cotton and grain crops is not generally felt as it should be. The employment of two bureaus to collect these statistics seems to be an unnecessary and wasteful division of labor, even if the facts they laid before the public were timely and complete. But their reports are generally late; they are often incomplete; and they are sometimes so defective that they do not command public confidence. Our cotton and grain producers have not been trained to appreciate at its true value early and trustworthy information regarding their productions. They have very imperfect data upon which to base their calculations regarding the markets, and they often sell to their own loss when prices are low. The quantity of land planted in Southern Russia, in Egypt or in India, and the rise or fall of the thermometer in these countries may injure or benefit us to the amount of millions of dollars.

To reap the full measure of profit from the deficiencies in foreign harvests, complete statistics of these harvests are necessary. Hence we look with the deepest interest upon the labors of those in Europe who are engaged in collecting these statistics. They furnish us with a guide to the future course of prices at home. Their example also is worthy of our imitation. The introduction here of some system of collecting harvest returns similar to the system in France or in Ireland would be an immense gain to us. It must be obvious to every one that a knowledge of the best time and a knowledge of the best means for moving our crops to market are both essential to the highest success in agriculture. Hitherto, unfortunately for us, Europe has gained largely by our ignorance as to *when* we should sell our products.

MINOR TOPICS.

The *Nation*, speaking of difficulties in the process of reconstruction, says there are some which can be met in only one way, "and that is by frankly avowing that the crisis is so tremendous, that the majority has taken upon itself to do whatever the occasion plainly calls for, constitutional or unconstitutional." This is certainly a *very* "frank avowal," and though we think it comes very near the truth, it is not likely to be indorsed as accurate by "the majority." Some of the leaders, however, and among them Mr. THAD. STEVENS, have never hesitated to avow that they were acting outside the Constitution, and without any regard for the restrictions which it imposes upon the power of Congress.

It is not worth anybody's while to claim the fervor of SHERIDAN's welcome at the North, as evidence of the remarkable gratitude of our people for military services in defence of the Union. While our people are not insensible to nor ungrateful for such services, they have had very little to do with SHERIDAN's popular receptions. He used to travel through the country since the war, quite freely without awakening any such demonstrative outbursts of enthusiasm as those which now await him wherever he goes—but that was before he was removed from his command in Louisiana. His political action in regard to reconstruction, and his removal on account of it by President JOHNSON, are the main causes, beyond all question, of the public demonstrations on his behalf. We have had no President for a long time who had so happy a knack of exalting his enemies and depressing his friends, as our present excellent Executive. Both in what he does, and in his time and manner of doing it, he seems to be equally inimitable.

A paragraph in the *Leader*, mentioning the rather striking fact that out of the *twelve* gentlemen who acted as Reception Committee when CHARLES DICKENS visited this city in 1842, all but one are dead, elicits from the sole survivor, Mr. P. M. WETMORE, a very graceful and pleasant article of reminiscences of his old associates, and of the dinner which was given to Mr. DICKENS at the City Hotel. One or two rather rememberable incidents of that dinner, which, however, may have more forcibly struck the writer of this paragraph than they did Mr. WETMORE, are not noted in his article. WASHINGTON IRVING presided, and as he was the most modest and unaffectedly self-distrustful of men, and quite as unused to facing a public audience as a battery, the task of making the opening speech was terribly formidable. He went on successfully for about two minutes, and then, his memory failing, came to a pause. His face grew scarlet; he became as embarrassed as a shy schoolboy in a parlor, and, stammering, "It's of no use; I never could do a thing of this kind," he sat down, amid the hearty applause and cordial good feeling of everybody in the room. Nobody greeted him more heartily than DICKENS himself. He was and is a capital off-hand speaker; and when he spoke, in the warmest and most graceful manner, of the delight he had for years taken in IRVING's writings, and cited a witness, who sat behind him, to prove that he never went to sleep without one of IRVING's books under his pillow, he roused the heartiest enthusiasm of the whole company. That was but twenty-five years ago; yet how many would be the chairs made vacant by death, if that company were to be called together to welcome DICKENS again!

The *Citizen* is dreadfully shocked at Mrs. LINCOLN's raid on prominent politicians of the Republican Party, and thinks that something ought to be done about it. "Mrs. LINCOLN," it says, "must be silenced at any cost;" "let a subscription to purchase silence be at once started," &c. What for—we should like to know? If anybody is specially interested in "purchasing" Mrs. LINCOLN's "silence," let him walk up to the Captain's office and pay for it like a man. As for the country in general, or the Republican Party, neither is likely to be damaged by anything she may say or may attempt to do. She may make a good many people very much ashamed of her, but she can injure nobody but herself. We trust no public subscription will be started to purchase her "silence," or anything else she may have to sell. All such transactions should be strictly confined to the parties concerned.

We are glad to know that the City authorities are trying experiments to test the durability and value of the Nicolson pavement. They are laying blocks of it in Pearl-street, between Wall and Pine, and in Mercer and Broad streets. This is good as far as it goes. But why not lay it down in some of the up-town streets mainly used for driving, so that it might contribute directly to the comfort and convenience of the City while the experiment is being tried? Even if it should not prove to be the best pavement for carts and heavy traffic, it may still be perfectly suitable for carriages and light vehicles. If several blocks of the upper part of Fifth-avenue could be paved with this pavement, the test would be more complete and satisfactory.

The death of ELIAS HOWE takes away another of those world-famed Americans who have benefited their country and mankind by practical inventions of incalculable utility and value. The sewing-machine plays such a great part now in the economy of business and in domestic economy, that it seems incredible when we read how recently its inventor was struggling to introduce it to public favor, and how very recently he began to receive any recognition of the services he had rendered mankind—which services will produce perpetual fruits throughout the world. Though he labored long amid poverty and discouragement, without recompense or recognition, he obtained his reward at last. Fortune lavished her favors upon him; his name became a household word in millions of families; and recently, in presence, as it were, of the assembled world, he was signalized as one of the benefactors of mankind.

The Italian Government had forty thousand troops guarding the Roman frontier against the incursions of revolutionists at the time GARIBALDI attempted his invasion. These troops are so posted as to make it almost impossible for any aid to reach the insurrectionists on the Papal territory. It seems, therefore, under these circumstances, as though the Pope's army ought to be able to suppress the outbreaks at Viterbo and other points. If he is not able, it is certainly time for him to give up his temporalities.

The Board of Fire Commissioners, which has recently undertaken the business of regulating the keeping and storage of combustible materials in this City, has in short time done a great deal in the way of preventing liability to fires. We have no doubt that the effect of their action will be seen when the conflagrations of the year are summed up; and we have no doubt that fire insurance companies, as well as property owners and the general public, will appreciate the value of attending to a matter which has been so long neglected in New-York, to the immense damage of the City.

The Mobile *Tribune* gives a pictorial illustration, entitled "Scene in a Military Mayor's Court," and underneath the picture these words are printed: "Negro Policemen holding a *White Woman*, while a Radical Military Mayor fines her ten dollars for using 'disrespectful language' to a 'man and brother' in the act of driving a dray over her infant." Why should the Southern newspapers get up such nonsense as this, which must be disgusting even to the decent portion of their own readers? The South has troubles enough, but this is not the way to remedy them.

A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* makes mincemeat of Gen. BUTLER's proposition to pay off the National debt in currency instead of coin, and the reasoning by which the General attempts to support it. The writer is evidently familiar with the detailed history of every part of the public debt and shows that the General proceeds upon an entire misconception of the facts. He proves very conclusively that his plan would involve an open and flagrant violation of the public faith, and would be utterly disastrous to the credit and reputation of the country. As Gen. BUTLER's letter has attracted considerable attention, both at home and abroad, we copy, in another column, this able and conclusive reply.

A very powerful and important association of distillers was formed recently in this City, one of the objects of which was officially declared to be the prevention and detection of frauds upon the revenue, and the guaranteeing the Government the payment of taxes. It is provided in the regulations that "every member shall be obligated to bring to the notice of the association all fraudulent or illicit distilleries, or illicit traffic in whisky where the proper payment of revenue tax is evaded;" and it is further provided that "any member who shall be found guilty of bribing any revenue officer to cover up fraud shall be expelled from the association and reported to the authorities for prosecution." We shall be pleased to hear and announce any action of the associated distillers in the direction alluded to.

The horse-cars are getting to be very active in killing and maiming people. Let us take Friday, for example. On the Fifth-avenue Line, in Brooklyn, the total casualties were one killed and half a dozen wounded; in Williamsburgh, on the Montrose-avenue Line, two badly wounded; in Bleecker-street, one severely wounded. The day before, one person was killed by a horse-car in Brooklyn, and one wounded in New-York. Now, the Fifth-avenue accident, which resulted from the giving-out of a brake on a down grade, is deserving of special censure. The cars which run up from Atlantic-street are nearly all a disgraceful lot, and that one brake should give out is the least that could be reasonably expected from such a ricketty set of conveyances. Horse-car companies mostly go on the principle that citizens have no rights which corporations are bound to respect.

AMUSEMENTS.

Barnum's Museum.

The Barnum and Van Amburgh combination has presented for the past week a thrilling drama called "Pale Janet, or the Tragedy at Red Marsh Farm." The title of this sanguinary play bears in every word promise of gloomy horror, and that promise is amply fulfilled by the production itself, in spite of the efforts of a comic man introduced to give an airy lightness to certain scenes. The complexion of the heroine, which is so remarkable as to justify the naming of the play on account of it, is not to be wondered at after seeing the vicissitudes through which she has to pass. If any lady could endure sufferings of an extraordinary nature (such as being hurled from a light-house tower into the sea, false accusation of murder, &c.,) without losing the freshness of her complexion, it would be matter for surprise; and as these tragical events are repeated "every afternoon at 2 and every evening at 8," *Janet* has every reason to become thin as well as pale. The drama is moral in tone, teaching the evil results that must flow from vicious acts, and the crowded audiences that behold it daily are so many proofs of the eagerness of our people to support intellectual efforts that tend to the inculcation of virtuous principles. "Pale Janet" will be repeated until further notice.

Miscellaneous.

The famous German tragedienne, FANNY JANAUSCHEK, will commence this week her representations of the best *rôles* in the German drama at the Academy of Music, beginning with "Medea," (by GRILLPARZER) on Wednesday. The operatic programme for the week is to include performances of "Ernani," "Lucia" and the "Huguenots." The latter work will be produced with great splendor on Friday night. Mme. PAREPA ROSA, SENORA ANGELA PERALTA, and Signors ANASTASI and BELLINI are announced to assume the principal parts.

The New-York Circus Company, after an absence from the City of several months, will reopen their building in Fourteenth-street, to-morrow evening, under the direction of the experienced and able Mr. L. B. LENT.

To-morrow evening the event of Mme. RISTORI's season will take place. This is the production of PAOLO GIACOMETTI's last work "Marie Antoinette," in a style which we are assured will reflect the highest credit upon the management. It is noticeable that this is the first play ever written by an Italian author for exclusive representation in America.

Obituary—Avonia Jones.

On Friday last, Oct. 4, this lady, who had attained remarkable prominence in England and America as a tragic actress, expired at her temporary residence in Bond-street, of consumption. She was the widow of G. V. BROOKE, the tragedian, who was lost at sea nearly two years ago, and the daughter of Mrs. MELINDA JONES, formerly an artiste of repute, and well known to New-York playgoers of thirty years ago. At the time of her death Mrs. AVONIA JONES BROOKE was between 29 and 30 years of age, and had been for twelve years on the stage. She is best known to the American public through her performances in this City and through the country in the years 1864 and 1865; having made her *debut*, as a finished actress, after her European schooling, at the Winter Garden in the tragedies of "Judith," "Medea," "Romeo and Juliet," "Camille," "The Sorceress," &c., in May, 1864. She then commenced the Summer season at Wallack's the same year with a series of her best representations, and during the ensuing Fall and Winter traveled over a great part of the United States, venturing even to the limits of the Federal lines, amid the "alarums and incursions" of that troubled period. The next year she went back to Europe, and appeared in several new characters with great success. A number of engagements, made for her in this country, recalled her to New-York about seven weeks ago, in order to prepare for the Winter season; but, finding her health give way, she relinquished all its prospects of fame and fortune, and turned her attention to the means of recuperating her failing energies. She had intended to go to Havana to seek the aid of its milder climate, but, arrested in every purpose by the swift hand of death, was forced to leave her claims to the admiration of posterity upon the triumphs of her early youth. The disease to which she succumbed had made its insidious approaches on her life more than three years ago, and at the time when less hardy constitutions would have taken alarm, her indomitable spirit and great physical strength rejected all apprehensions of danger.

As an actress her chief excellence was in the force and fire of her personations; the representation of delicacy and girlishness was not so agreeable to her as that of a hardy and vehement nature. She was tall and robust in frame, with piercing black eyes and agreeable features. Her voice was attuned to a key, which, though powerful and distinct, had a tinge of monotony. Her understanding of mimic character was quick and thorough, and her intellectual attainments of a high order. Few actresses at the present day have had so much experience and received so much praise at so early an age.

An American Officer Fallen in Crete.

Letters from Athens, Greece, of Sept. 1 bring the painful intelligence that Major SIDNEY DEKAY, well known as a brilliant young officer of our late volunteer army, has been brought into the military hospital at Athens from the Island of Crete, where he had been dangerously wounded, being shot in the right side and shoulder in a fight with the Turks in a defile of the mountains of Rouméle.

Major DEKAY was making a reconnoissance with a small party of insurgents, and being cut off from their camp, made his way to the coast, embarked with his party in an open boat, with but two oars, and after ten days of great suffering was picked up by a Russian man-of-war and brought in.

This generous soldier of liberty, barely 21 years of age, whose too probable fate will be mourned in both hemispheres, served with distinction in the Union army during the late rebellion, and at the close of the war went to Crete and has since done good service in aid of the heroic islanders who will not be conquered. The affecting incident proves that the days of chivalry and the romance of self-devotion are not buried in the antiquity of the Southern or the Northern races, who mingle their blood to-day in the soil of Grecian Islands for the ancient cause that hallowed Marathon.

Political Nominations.

MATTHEW HALE, Esq., of Elisabethtown, member of the Constitutional Convention from Essex County, was unanimously nominated for the State Senate by the Republican District Convention on the 3d inst., at Port Henry. He is an able, upright and influential Republican.

MATHEW BEMIS, of Chautauqua, has been nominated by the Republicans of that district for the Assembly. He has the reputation of having been one of the most open and unscrupulous operators of the Albany Lobby. In 1863 a warrant was issued for his arrest on charge of having been engaged in bribing members to vote for the Broadway Railroad—but he kept out of the way and avoided arrest. He withdrew from active business for two or three sessions of the Legislature, but resumed his operations last Winter. The Republican State Convention adopted a very strong resolution declaring their determination to "root out and destroy" corruption in all its branches. The party will find Chautauqua a very good place to make a beginning.

Republican Judicial Nominations in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Oct. 6.

The Republican Judicial Convention made the following nominations last night: Judge of the Court of Appeals, Henry Stockbridge; Chief Judge of the Supreme Bench, John R. Kenly; Associate Judge, Hugh L. Bond; Judges, John C. King, George C. Maund and Wm. Daniel. And the following nominations for Clerks of the Supreme Court, Alfred Mace; Criminal Court, J. B. Aspew; Circuit Court, Samuel B. Evans; Common Pleas, James D. Lowry; City Court, Harrison Adrion. For Judges of Orphans' Court: John M. Jones, Joseph W. Black, Joseph M. Andoun. Register of Wills, Isaac P. Cook; for State Attorney, Robert Rogers; Sheriff, Thos. M. Dukehart.

Republican Nomination for State Senator.

ELMIRA, Sunday, Oct. 6.

At the Republican Senatorial Convention of the Twenty-seventh District, held in this city on Saturday, Hon. JOHN T. NICKS was unanimously nominated for State Senator.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 6.

GEN. SHERMAN AND THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The fact that Gen. SHERMAN was ordered to come to Washington by President JOHNSON, together with the more significant fact that the White House gamblers are betting that GRANT will be removed before the 10th inst., has revived the rumor that SHERMAN will soon be detailed to relieve Gen. GRANT from his duties as War Secretary. To those who remember the intimate relations between GRANT and SHERMAN, which existed even prior to the war, this rumor will come with but little weight; yet there is a probability that, after consultation with Gen. GRANT, SHERMAN may accept the position if it is offered to him; but it is doubtful if the President would be better pleased with such a change than he was with his last effort. The enemies of SHERMAN, however, predict that if he is appointed he will prove a strong supporter of the policy of the Administration, which they claim received its first impetus from his negotiations with Gen. JOE JOHNSTON for the surrender of the rebel army. A few days will undoubtedly settle the whole matter, or at least will settle the wagers made by the White House clique on the subject. Gen. SHERMAN has kept much retired to-day.

THE REMOVAL OF COL. MESSMORE.

Secretary MCCULLOCH will take time to carefully investigate the character and antecedents of applicants before appointing any one to the vacant place in the Revenue Bureau made by Col. MESSMORE's removal. There are already half a dozen gentlemen here, in person or by proxy, but none of them seem to find much favor either with Mr. ROLLINS or Mr. MCCULLOCH. One of them has, it is said, got an endorsement from the President. The Secretary is much inclined to give the appointment to some Western man.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

A letter received here to-day from one of the present State officers of Ohio says that the Constitutional Amendment will be carried on Tuesday by from eight to ten thousand majority, and the Republican State ticket by twenty-five to thirty thousand. A telegram from one of the Republican Members of Congress fixes the majority for the Amendment at ten to fifteen thousand, and for the general ticket at not less than thirty-two thousand. A telegram from Cincinnati, also from a Republican source, says that SMITH, Republican, is sure of his election to Congress, but does not estimate his majority.

THE ELECTION IN NEW-MEXICO.

A private letter from an official source in New-Mexico gives some interesting facts relative to the recent election for a Congressional delegate from that Territory. Great frauds were committed, it is said, by the Democrats. Thus in the new precinct of Santa Clara, which is contiguous to Colorado Territory, 209 votes are now put down for CLEVER, Democrat, when last April but 37 votes all told were cast; and in the precinct of Tierra Amarilla, which never polled 100 votes before, there are now reported 464 votes, but 12 of which are for CLEVER. Frauds like these give him an apparent majority of 97, while a true canvass would probably have given CHAVEZ, Republican, a thousand or twelve hundred majority.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 6.

AMERICAN FINANCE.

The tenor of all the official information received from Europe is to the effect that recent speeches on the finances are being used by speculators and parties hostile to the United States with the greatest industry and with considerable effect in depreciating the national credit; that United States bonds have fallen very considerably, mainly through these influences, within the last few weeks, and that RUNTER's telegram has manifested the utmost alacrity in disseminating reports concerning our finances, bearing the worst construction; and even an absurd rumor has found its way into Europe, and has gained considerable credence, that the November interest on our bonds is to be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury in greenbacks instead of in gold. To these statements and reports an official reply has been furnished that, practically, an expression on the subject is useless, as no one can reasonably doubt that, even with a moderate degree of prosperity, the paper currency of the United States will be on a par with gold long before the time of the gold-bearing securities of the United States shall be presented for payment, the first issue of five-twenty bonds having yet about fourteen years to run. Therefore, it is insisted, the present discussion as to whether the bonds are payable in gold or not leads to no practical good.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The following is the statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of October, 1867:

Debt bearing coin interest.	
Five per cent. bonds	$198,431,350 00
Six per cent. bonds of 1867 and 1868	14,707,941 80
Six per cent. bonds of 1881	283,676,100 00
Six per cent. five-twenty bonds	1,235,380,750 00
Navy pension fund	13,000,000 00
Total	$1,745,196,141 80
Debt bearing currency interest.	
Six per cent. bonds	$16,746,000 00
Three year compound interest notes	78,839,580 00
Three year seven-thirty notes	365,489,100 00
Total	$461,074,680 00
Matured debt not presented for payment, three year seven-thirty notes, due Aug. 15, 1867	$4,250,000 00
Compound interest notes matured June 10, July 15 and Aug. 15, 1867	7,483,100 00
Bonds (Texas indemnity)	262,000 00
Treasury notes, (Acts July 17, 1861, and prior thereto)	164,511 64
Bonds, April 15, 1842	54,061 64
Treasury notes, March 3, 1863	959,380 00
Temporary loan	5,012,203 55
Certificates of indebtedness	36,000 00
Total	$18,221,256 83
Debt bearing no interest.	
U. S. notes	$361,164,844 00
Fractional currency	29,864,713 37
Gold certificates of deposits	14,867,820 00
Total	$405,897,377 37
Total debt	$2,630,889,456 00
Amount in the Treasury (coin)	$103,298,659 69
Amount in Treasury (currency)	31,813,349 55
Total	$135,112,009 24
Amount of debt, less cash in Treasury	$2,495,277,446 76

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department on the 1st of October, 1867.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Navy.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department is printing fractional currency to the extent of $100,000 every day, that amount being necessary to replace the defaced currency returned for redemption.

LEAVE TAKING OF SENOR ROMERO.

Señor ROMERO, the Mexican Minister, yesterday, at noon, took leave of President JOHNSON. No formal addresses were made, as Señor ROMERO goes home on leave. He subsequently called at the State Department, to present Señor MARESCHAL, the Secretary of the Mexican Legation, as Chargé d'Affaires of that Republic.

THE WHEAT CROP IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Information has been received at the Treasury Department from an official source that the threshing shows the crop of wheat in the United Kingdom of Great Britain to be short in quality as well as quantity. Competent judges, with whom the writer conversed during the month of September, estimated that it will fall twenty per cent. below an average crop.

THE NEW TERRITORY.

The Secretary of State has received a telegram of the 4th instant, dated at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, from Gen. ROSSEAU, the Commissioner of the United States appointed to take formal possession of the territory ceded by Russia. The party were to leave for Alaska on the 5th, and all were reported well.

BONDED WAREHOUSE REGULATIONS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just issued the following:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 28, 1867.

In cases of bonded warehouse, Class B, used for the storage of manufactured tobacco, snuff and cigars under the United States Internal Revenue Laws and regulations, the cellar of such premises may, if separated from the store above, so that there shall be no inside means of communication between the store in use as such warehouse and the cellar thereof, and where the only entrance to the cellar is from the street, be permitted and allowed to be used for other purposes on application and request of the proprietor of said tobacco warehouse. In addition to the provision in the regulations of the Department for an office for the accommodation of the owner or occupant of a bonded warehouse, Class B, for the storage of manufactured tobacco, snuff and cigars in bond only, an office may be allowed for the use of the owner or occupant, for the exhibition of samples of goods stored in such warehouses only, which sample room must be separated by a partition from the rest of the store, and so secured as to prevent access to the goods other than samples in such store except in presence of the storekeeper in charge. Samples may be taken of tobacco, snuff and cigars stored in bond and exhibited in the office connected with such warehouse according to the usages and customs of the tobacco trade. The said sample office is hereby prohibited from being used for retail business or trade, and no sample packages shall be removed from the bonded premises without payment of the tax. The sample packages used for exhibition as above provided for shall be regarded as under the supervision of the storekeeper in charge, as well as that of the owner or proprietor.

POLITICAL.

The President and the Coming Session of Congress—The Governors of the Loyal States Again in Council.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

It is a fact of no small import in connection with the pending election, that the entire Congressional delegation from this State are now wholly committed to impeachment of the President. THAD. STEVENS is now able to be alone, and for the past ten days his home has been visited by many master minds of the country. The proposed meeting of loyal Governors at some central point, after the method of the Altoona Conference, has a significance, far more vital to our country's welfare than we might conclude *prima facie*. If President JOHNSON dares to assume the *rôle* of a Cromwell and order the army to dissolve the congressional bodies, he will but sow a wind that will yield a terrible whirlwind. It is a fact too generally believed, to admit of concealment, that ANDREW JOHNSON will, if the reduction in Republican majorities is sufficiently large to warrant his presumption, attempt to control the Cabinet to the end that he may declare Congress an illegal body. He believes this and has frequently expressed it, and has only been waiting the fit moment to incorporate it into an executive decree. The country at large, however, need apprehend no fear on this score. Let the worst come, *our loyal States are prepared for it.* Months ago, Govs. FENTON of New-York, and GEARY of this State foresaw the possibility and have most opportunely met. *They have had counsel with the Executives of all our loyal States and leading Generals, and a perfect harmony of plan and purpose prevails.* Your Gov. CHAMBERLAIN has been here. He spent a week ago last Sabbath and the following Monday in Gov. FENTON's company. He has met GEARY and other Governors, and these Governors have all met in this vicinity. Gov. FLETCHER, of Missouri, spent last week here. Gov. FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin, was to have been here; and in the light of such deliberations, their mission to Antietam, and the insults of JOHNSON to them, have double importance. Gov. BULLOCK is not in Boston to-day and Washington to-morrow for mere travel! OGLESBY, of Illinois, is not here simply to serve the purpose of his party in local elections. Congressmen are not calling in delegations of one and two, on different days, at the residence of THADDEUS STEVENS, in simple inquiry for his health!

Good Advice to the South—Letter from Hon. Joseph Segar, of Virginia.

Hon. JOSEPH SEGAR closes a letter declining to enter upon a canvass for the Convention, though declaring his willingness to serve, if elected, without solicitation on his part, with the following advice to the people of his District:

But while I cannot accede to your request, I cannot forbear the occasion to tender you my humble suggestions on two points:

First—Register, every one of you entitled to registration, who has not already done so.

Secondly—When registered, vote, all of you, for a Convention.

1. As to registration. The polls will be reopened on the 8th, and continue open to the 13th inst. Embrace this last opportunity to secure the ballot. Remember that if you do not register you cannot vote for or against a convention, or for or against members of the Convention; and that the new Constitution, if made, may provide that none but the previously registered voters shall vote for future members of the Legislature, or members of Congress, or electors of President or Vice-President. Non-registration, therefore, may be indefinite disfranchisement, and the disfranchisement being of your own volition, you have none to blame but yourselves.

2. By all means, by voting for a convention, accede to the terms prescribed by Congress. *It is the shortest road to restoration to the Union and to the peace and happiness of old.* Bear in mind what Hon. Mr. TRENHOLM, of South Carolina, so aptly said to Gov. PERRY, that the Sherman-Shellabarger scheme of adjustment is not an "agreement" with the seceded States, but a "law" to be obeyed, under penalty of the consequences of disobedience. There is no option for us. It is submission or non-reconstruction.

I pray you not to be tantalized by the idea which seems to be determining many against a convention, that the sentiment of the North may change at the next elections, and that, by the reaction, President JOHNSON's plan of reconstruction may yet succeed. *It is the veriest of all fantasies, and as fatal as palpable.*

Do remember that the members of the present Congress are elected for two years to come. So far, then, as the present Congress is concerned, you have no hope.

Then, the all-important and the great practical question is, what party will be successful at the next Presidential election? *Beyond a doubt, the Union Republican.*

By the anti-reconstructionists it is urged that if the great States of New-York and Pennsylvania, or any two of the three great States, shall cast their votes for the Democracy, the revolution will be certain and complete, and the Republican Party overwhelmed.

There could not be a more deceptive calculation. Give to the Democracy the two great States, New-York and Pennsylvania, and *still the Republican ticket must succeed, and easily.*

I submit the following electoral vote for the opposition, conceding several States, particularly New-York and Pennsylvania, which are far more likely to go Republican than Democratic.

California, 5; Connecticut, 6; Delaware, 3; Kentucky, 11; Maryland, 7; New-Jersey, 7; New-York, 33; Pennsylvania, 26. Total Democratic, 98.

Republican States.—Illinois, 16; Indiana, 13; Kansas, 3; Maine, 7; Massachusetts, 12; Michigan, 8; Minnesota, 4; Missouri, 11; Nevada, 3; Nebraska, 3; New-Hampshire, 5; Ohio, 21; Oregon, 3; Rhode Island, 4; Tennessee, 10; Vermont, 5; West Virginia, 5; Wisconsin, 8. Republican, 149; Opposition, 98; Republican majority, 51.

This calculation gives Ohio to the Republicans. But take it off for the opposition, and the result will still be a majority of thirty-three for the Republican ticket in the Presidential election of November, 1868.

In other words, give to the Democracy all three of the great States of New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, *and the present dominant party will maintain its ascendency, and by a decided majority.*

And being successful in the next Presidential election, and entering on a new lease of power, armed with the vast patronage of the Federal Government, who can foresee the end of Republican domination?

Those, therefore, who would postpone reconstruction until Northern sentiment changes, put off the day of reunion and recuperation indefinitely—how long the Almighty ken alone can see.

Hope sometimes "tells a flattering tale," and she does it in this instance. Listen not to her Circean strain; seize the practical opportunity presented by the Congressional plan of reorganization of regaining your place in the Union, and the equal sovereignty and prosperity and influence of the past. For God's sake, don't be deterred from reconstruction because it is to come to you from the hands of the Republican Party. Take relief from any quarter you can get it. Fastidiousness is no policy for an hour of starvation, destitution and blasting ruin. It heals no wounds, brings no meat and bread.

If you are drowning in the stream, will you let pass the saving plank because it floated off from the timber-yard of an enemy, or because it is jagged with spikes?

Finally, to make reconstruction and relief sure, *send to the Convention no one who will not carry out, in its fullest spirit, the reconstruction plan of Congress.* With this primary qualification, then, take the ablest man you can find for your representative—some one deeply imbued with the principles of civil liberty and sound legislation. And if you cannot find within your district a citizen thus qualified, remember that you can make your selection from the whole broad limits of the Commonwealth.

Respectfully, your friend and fellow-citizen,

JOS. SEGAR.

Registration in Virginia—Apportionment of Representation.

From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 5.

According to the returns published by us yesterday, being those of the first registration, the total number registered was 216,494, of which number the whites counted 115,113, and the colored 101,381, making a white majority of 13,732. In the counties beyond the Blue Ridge, the whites numbered 39,217, and the colored 9,201, making a white majority of 30,016. In the counties east of the Blue Ridge, the whites numbered 75,896, and the colored 92,180, making a colored majority of 16,284.

Taking the entire State, the whites have majorities in 53 counties and cities, and the colored in 49; but, as the districts are arranged, and in an election determined exclusively by color, the colored voters would elect 59 delegates to 46 elected by the whites. Of the 46 so elected, 23½ would come from beyond the Blue Ridge, and 22½ from this side. Of the 59 in the power of the colored voters to elect, all would come from east of the Blue Ridge.

The Newtonville Bank.

The Newton (Mass.) *Journal* says that the Newtonville Bank will again go into operation within a week or two, the creditors having been settled with. The terms of settlement are, that the stockholders lose their stock altogether, but are freed from any danger of an assessment, and at the same time are guaranteed a division with depositors of any sums obtained from Government after the payment of the liabilities of the bank for which the authorities there are responsible. The depositors receive within four months eighty per cent. of their claims without interest. The demands of the holders of the checks given by the late Cashier, Mr. DYER, without authority, have been adjusted, doing away with the necessity for long and vexatious suits at law. It is reported that the Presidency of the bank will be accepted by a financier of established reputation, whose well-known experience and ability, coupled with his conservative proclivities in all that pertains to banking matters, would be a guarantee of future safety and success for the revived institution.

THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT.

Abstract of the Opinion of the Attorney-General in the Case of Charles Gormley, now Pending in the Court of Quarter Sessions at Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct 6.

The following is an abstract of the opinion of the Attorney-General in the matter of the *habeas corpus* pending in the Court of Quarter Sessions in Philadelphia:

The opinion first recites the facts of the case, from which it appears that on the 23d of September a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by a Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia to Commodore SELFRIDGE, commandant of the Navy-yard at that city, for the production of the body of CHARLES GORMLEY, a person alleged to have been illegally enlisted in the navy. Under instructions from the Navy Department, Commodore SELFRIDGE refused to produce the body of GORMLEY, and made return to the writ that GORMLEY was a regularly enlisted person, and held to service in the navy of the United States, according to the rules and regulations of the recruiting service for enlisting recruits, by his signing the shipping articles and the proper statement or declaration required for recruits to take, that the oath was regularly administered by an officer authorized to administer oaths, and that the recruit was regularly examined by the Surgeon appointed for that purpose; that under the decision of the honorable Secretary of the Navy it is not my duty to produce the body of said GORMLEY in Court; that said declination and denial of the jurisdiction of your Honor is a matter of official duty, and not from any disrespect or contempt of your honorable Court.

Upon this return an order was made by the Court on the 24th of September, 1867, that a rule be entered upon Commodore SELFRIDGE to show cause why an attachment should not be issued against him for contempt of Court in refusing to obey the writ of *habeas corpus*, commanding him to produce before the Court the body of said GORMLEY. This rule was made returnable Sept. 28, but has since been extended to Saturday the 5th of October.

The question submitted to the Attorney-General is stated to be, whether the Commodore should be instructed to produce the body of GORMLEY before the Court, or to resist by force, if necessary, any further trial or process from the Court of Quarter Sessions, to enforce obedience to the command of the writ of *habeas corpus* or any process of attachment against himself under the rule.

The Attorney-General first considers the laws of Pennsylvania upon the subject of *habeas corpus*, from which it appears that from the year 1785 to the present time, the laws of Pennsylvania have authorized the writ in all cases of imprisonment or restraint of personal liberty, except in cases of commitment for treason or felony. The refusal of a Judge or Court on proper application to grant the writ involves liability to suit in favor of the party aggrieved, and to recovery of a penalty of £300. The refusal of the officer or other person to whom the writ is directed to make the return required by law, or to bring in the body of the prisoner involves such officer or other person in a contempt of the Court issuing the writ, and a liability to the party aggrieved of £100. The Judge or Court on the return to the writ and the production of the body, is authorized to examine into the facts relating to the case, and thereupon either to bail, remand or discharge the party. Power to issue the writ is vested in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the County of Philadelphia, or either of the Judges thereof.

After reviewing the legislation of Pennsylvania the Attorney-General says: "It thus appears, so far as the laws of Pennsylvania are concerned, that this was a case within the jurisdiction of the Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions who issued this writ: that his duty was imperative to issue it; that the production of the body was required, and that the Judge, as to the facts stated in the return, is not concluded by the return, but may enter into an investigation of its truth and of the facts of the case."

The opinion next proceeds to a consideration of the legislation of the United States upon the subject of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the several acts of 1789, 1833, 1842 and 1863 are all set forth. Upon review of this legislation the ground is thus set forth:

"It will be observed that neither of these acts now in force, nor any other act of Congress which has come under my notice, declares that the jurisdiction of the Court of the United States shall be exclusive of the jurisdiction of the State Courts, even in the cases provided for by the Federal law."

Next follows an examination of the legislation of Congress in regard to the enlistment of minors in the navy of the United States, it being understood that the ground of discharge set up in the case of GORMLEY is minority. The provisions of the acts of 1789, section 5 of 1806, of 1809, of 1820, of 1837, of 1845 and of July 1, 1864, are fully recited. The result of this investigation is stated to be that minors between the ages of 13 and 18 may be enlisted in the navy with the consent of their parents or guardians, to serve until the age of 21, and that minors above the age of 18 may be enlisted in the navy without the consent of their parents or guardians. In this connection the opinion also refers to certain acts of Congress on the subject of enlistment in the army. These are the acts of 1850, 1862, Feb. 4, 1864, and July 4, 1864. By this legislation it is made the duty of the Secretary of War to order the discharge of all persons in the militia service who are under the age of 18 years at the time of the application for their discharge, when it shall appear that such persons are in the service without the consent, either express or implied, of their parents or guardians, upon repayment to the United States, and to the State and local authorities, of all bounties and advance pay which the party may have received.

The opinion then proceeds as follows: "I find no statutory provision conferring similar authority upon the Secretary of the Navy with regard to the discharge of persons enlisted in that branch of the service. The authority conferred upon the Secretary of War in regard to the discharge of army recruits is not declared to be exclusive, and it may well be doubted whether such power conferred upon a merely ministerial officer can be held to oust judicial inquiry, upon *habeas corpus*, of the legality of the enlistment. (See *ex parte* Randolph, 2 Brockenbrough's R., p. 479; United States *vs.* Dickson, 15 Peters, p. 162.) A provision vesting authority similar to that vested in the Secretary of War is not now in Congressional legislation. As far back as 1806, it was provided that no discharge shall be given to a non-commissioned officer or soldier until his term of service is expired, but by order of the President, the Secretary of War, the commanding officer of the Department, or the sentence of a general Court-martial. This provision is not to be understood to oust the jurisdiction of Courts upon *habeas corpus* in the matter of the discharge of enlisted soldiers."

I do not deem it necessary, in the present posture of this case, to enter upon the vexed question of the power of State Courts in proceedings on *habeas corpus* to discharge persons held in custody under the authority of the United States. The question now to be considered is, not as to the power of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia to discharge GORMLEY from the custody of Commodore SELFRIDGE, but it is upon the sufficiency of the return made by the Commodore to the writ which has been served upon him. Commodore SELFRIDGE has very properly decided that it was his duty to make a return to this writ, in which he states the cause of detention, but declines to produce the body of GORMLEY before the Court. For that refusal, if persisted in, an attachment will in all probability be issued by the Court, and if under the instructions that he has received from the Navy Department he shall resist its execution by force, an actual collision between the State and Federal authorities is imminent. Before an executive or ministerial officer of the United States can be safely advised or instructed to resist by force the judicial process of a State Court, the right and duty to offer such resistance must be founded upon clear law.

Confining the inquiry to the jurisdiction of a State Court in *habeas corpus* upon the application of a person detained in the naval service, in virtue of an enlistment under the laws of the United States, the weight of judicial authority is clearly in favor of such jurisdiction, not only to entertain the case, but to remand into custody or to discharge from custody. As I have said before, the general question as to the right of a State Court to entertain full jurisdiction in cases of illegal confinement under the authority of the United States, cannot be considered as finally settled. There are conflicting decisions between the State Courts and District and Circuit Courts of the United States, the preponderance of authority being in favor of the jurisdiction. The settlement of the question must await a decision by the Supreme Court of the United States on Congressional legislation upon the subject.

The collision of opinion hitherto has been upon the authority of a State Court to discharge. In nearly all the cases the body of the applicant was produced according to the command of the writ issued by the State Court; and I am not aware that there has been any serious conflict of opinion as to the jurisdiction of a State Court to issue and entertain the writ, and enforce obedience to it to the point of requiring a return and the production of the body. The production of the body on *habeas corpus* has been said to be the life of the writ, and the cases in which it has been dispensed with are few in number, and only admitted upon the footing of necessity. It is accordingly dispensed with where there is an actual disability in the person to whom the writ is directed, from want of possession or custody of the body or power to produce the body, or where the person detained is so sick that he could not be produced without peril to his life.

To these, which are commonly received exceptions, we may now add another. Upon the authority of ABLEMAN *vs.* BOOTH, and The United States *vs.* BOOTH, in Howard S. C. R., p. 506, where the party for whose release the *habeas corpus* is issued by a State Court is, upon the return of the officer having him in custody, shown to be imprisoned under judicial process of the United States, the production of the body before the State Court cannot be required. These cases were upon the following facts: BOOTH was in the custody of the United States by process from a Commissioner, under the act of Congress of September, 1850, on the charge of having aided the escape of a fugitive slave from a Deputy Marshal of the United States, who had the fugitive in custody, on a warrant issued by the District Judge of the United States. Upon his application to one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, within whose territorial jurisdiction he was confined, a writ of *habeas corpus* was granted, to which the Marshal made return that he held BOOTH in custody by virtue of a warrant of the Commissioner, a copy of which he annexed to and returned with the writ; and he also brought BOOTH into Court according to the command of the writ. BOOTH was discharged by the Justice of the Supreme Court who granted the writ, and afterward upon *certiorari* to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin from this order of discharge. The decision in the *habeas corpus* was affirmed. After BOOTH's discharge, an indictment was found against him in the District Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin, for the same offence with which he was charged before the Commissioner, and upon trial of the indictment, was found guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned for one month, to pay a fine of $1,000 and the costs, and to remain in custody until the sentence should be complied with. Three days after his sentence, and while BOOTH was undergoing his imprisonment, he made application to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin for a writ of *habeas corpus*, alleging that his imprisonment was illegal on various grounds, and among others, because the Fugitive Slave Law was unconstitutional. The return made to this writ was that BOOTH had been committed to custody under the sentence aforesaid, and with the return the body of BOOTH was also produced. Upon the hearing of the case the Supreme Court of Wisconsin adjudged the imprisonment illegal, and discharged BOOTH from imprisonment and restraint.

Both these cases, so decided by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, were brought upon writ of error before the Supreme Court of the United States, and the judgments in both cases were reversed. The point for decision was whether there was error in the judgment discharging Booth from imprisonment. The Supreme Court of the United States held that they were erroneous, and that the United States Commissioner had full power to order BOOTH into custody, and if there were any defect in the exercise of his power, it was for the tribunals of the United States to correct and revise it, and not for the State Court, and that as to the sentence of the District Court, it has exclusive and final jurisdiction by the laws of the United States, and that neither the regularity of its proceedings nor the validity of its proceedings could be called in question in any other Court, either of the State or of the United States by *habeas corpus* or by any other process. No question as to the production or nonproduction of the body of BOOTH under the *habeas corpus* issued by the State Court arose in the case. It was upon the final judgment of discharge that the writ of error was brought and decided. In the opinion the course of proceedings on *habeas corpus* from a State Court, as to a person imprisoned under the authority of the United States is thus stated: "We do not question the authority of State Court or Judge, who is authorized by the laws of the State to issue the writ of *habeas corpus*, to issue it in any case where the party is imprisoned within its territorial limits, provided it does not appear when the application is made that the person imprisoned is in the custody under authority of the United States. The Court or Judge has a right to inquire in this mode of proceeding, for what cause and by what authority the prisoner is confined within the territorial limits of the State sovereignty. And it is the duty of the Marshal or other person having the custody of the prisoner to make known to the Judge or Court, by a proper return, the authority by which he holds him in custody. This right to inquire by means of *habeas corpus*, and the duty of the officer to make a return, grows necessarily out of the complex character of our Government and the existence of two distinct and separate sovereignties within the same territorial space, each of them restricted in its power and each within its own sphere of action prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, independent of the other. But after the return is made and the State Judge or Court judicially apprised that the party is in custody under the authority of the United States, they can proceed no further. They then know that the prisoner is within the dominion and under the jurisdiction of another Government, and that neither the writ of *habeas corpus* nor any other process issued under State authority can pass over the line of division between the two sovereignties. He is then within the dominion and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States. If he has committed an offence against their laws they alone can punish him.

It he is wrongfully imprisoned, their tribunals can release him and afford him redress. And although, as we have said, it is the duty of the Marshal or other person holding him to make known by a proper return the authority under which he detains him. It is at the same time imperatively his duty to obey the process of the United States, to hold the person in custody under it, and to refuse obedience to the Marshal or process of any other Government. And, consequently, it is his duty not to take the prisoner or suffer him to be taken before a State Judge or Court upon a *habeas corpus* issued under State authority. No State Judge or Court, after they are judicially informed that the party is imprisoned under the authority of the United States, has any authority to interfere with him, or to require him to be brought before them. And if the authority of a State, in the form of judicial process, or otherwise, should attempt to control the Marshal or other authorized officer or agent of the United States, in any respect, in the custody of his prisoner, it would be his duty to resist it and call to his aid any force that might be necessary to maintain the authority of the law against illegal interference. No judicial process, whatever form it may assume, can have any authority outside of the limits of the jurisdiction of the Court or Judge by whom it is issued; and an attempt to enforce it beyond these boundaries is nothing less than lawless violation."

The language used in this opinion is not quite so specific as might have been expected. But I can only understand it as applicable to proceedings upon *habeas corpus* in State Courts in case of imprisonment under process issued under the authority of the United States. That was the sort of imprisonment in the cases before the Court, and it is to that that any doubtful expressions used in the opinion are to be applied. A careful attention to the language used satisfies me that no other sort of imprisonment was within the contemplation of the Court. In the first place we find a general statement that the writ is to be refused when it appears that the person impressed is in custody under the authority of the United States. This is the most general expression used in the opinion, and yet this does not seem proper to comprehend the case of a person held under enlistment.

He can hardly be said to be "imprisoned" under the authority of the United States. Throughout the opinion the party to whom the benefit of the writ is denied is characterized as a "prisoner."

In another clause the nature of the custody is yet more distinctly and clearly defined. The Court say it is the duty of the Marshal or other person holding him to make known, by a proper return, the authority under which he detains him; "it is at the same time imperatively his duty to obey the process of the United States, to hold the prisoner in custody under it, and to refuse obedience to the mandate or process of any other Government."

It would not be safe to extend this right of refusal and the exercise of force to maintain it to an executive officer who has under his control an enlisted person. Nor can it be argued from the language of this opinion, in which reference is made to a person other than the Marshal having custody of the prisoner, that it was intended to apply to such a person as an officer having the control of an enlisted person. BOOTH was, in fact, held in imprisonment under process from the United States Court, by a person other than the Marshal, for he had been transferred by the Marshal under a law of Congress, to a jail of the State of Wisconsin, and was in the immediate custody of the keeper of the jail.

And it is reference to that condition of imprisonment that the expression *other than the Marshal* is to be understood.

The construction I have applied to the language used by the Supreme Court, confining the right to refuse production of the body to the case of a prisoner held under judicial process of the United States, is further fortified by authority in England and the United States. The English Courts have admitted, as one exception to the duty of producing the body on *habeas corpus*, a return that the party was imprisoned for "treason or felony," plainly expressed, or was "convict or in execution by legal process." This exception was admitted under an implication arising upon a clause of the first section of the Act of '31, Car. II. (Hurd on *Habeas Corpus*, p. 254.) Mr. HURD adds: This, however, is not only an exception to the general rule, but should be regarded as a particular indulgence; for if the officer had a right to stand upon his construction of the warrant of commitment there would have been but little gained by the Act of 31, Car. II."

Nor can I understand the language of the Court in Ableman *vs.* Booth, in reference to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, as applicable to any other jurisdiction over persons restrained of their liberty, than that which depends upon jurisdiction acquired under process of the Courts of the United States.

Undoubtedly GORMLEY is detained as an enlisted person, under the laws of the United States; but as yet he has not been brought within the exclusive jurisdiction of any Court of the United States, nor is there any Act of Congress which declares that jurisdiction over his person and his detention shall only be exercised by the Federal Judiciary. So, too, while it is clear that the proper Courts of the United States may entertain jurisdiction in *habeas corpus* of persons enlisted in the navy; yet that capacity to take jurisdiction does not, before its actual exercise, oust the jurisdiction of a State Court. The grant of judicial power to the Federal Courts, in all cases of law and equity arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, does not necessarily divest the jurisdiction of State Courts in the same cases. There is a vast field of concurrent jurisdiction remaining in the State Courts which Congress has not hitherto brought within the exclusive cognizance of the Federal judiciary.

There is, then, no act of Congress and no decision of the Supreme Court of the United States which in the matter of *habeas corpus* excludes a State Court from the exercise of its own proper jurisdiction to entertain the case and to require a proper return and the production of the body of a person detained by an officer of the navy as an enlisted person.

I am accordingly of the opinion that the Court in this case had authority to issue the writ, and to compel a return and the production of the body; and that instructions should be sent to Commander SELFRIDGE to answer the writ for an attachment, and to produce the body of GORMLEY before the Court; and that the instructions heretofore sent him to make resistance by force should be revoked.

I do not deem it proper at this time, and upon the question referred to me, to go into any further questions which may arise before the State Courts after the production of the body. But I do not doubt, that, after the jurisdiction of the Court has been vindicated by obedience to its writ, a proper decision will be had upon the question of discharge. If it should happen that the Court order a discharge and, upon examination, it should be deemed expedient to carry the question to the Supreme Court of the United States for final decision, it will then be proper to inquire by what mode of proceeding that purpose can be accomplished.

In conformity with the foregoing opinion, the Secretary of the Navy revoked his former order, and instructed Commodore SELFRIDGE to produce GORMLEY before the Court.

THE CRANBERRY CROP.—The cranberry crop the present year is now about half picked, and it promises to be the largest yield ever known in this part of the country. Several meadows have just reached a state of maturity and the crops on some of them are ten times as large as last year. Every-where in the eastern part of the State, as far as heard from, the crops are larger than any previous year, except in Harwich, where the worms have done considerable damage, and the crop will be light. Cranberries are now selling for from $4 to $5 per bushel, and the market is dull. The prices this Fall will probably range from $8 to $9 per barrel.—*Boston Traveller, Oct. 5.*

CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE.

His Reception by the Citizens of Columbus, Ohio, and Subsequent Speech.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sunday, Oct. 6.

Hon. S. P. CHASE arrived here last night, and was enthusiastically received by the citizens. He made the following speech:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: This greeting takes me entirely by surprise. I came to Ohio to perform some private duties and a public duty. I have avoided as far as possible—for I felt myself bound to avoid—all public demonstrations. In the position which I occupy, I am not at liberty to take an active part in a political canvass. I have my opinions, however, as a man and a citizen, and it would be mere affectation if, on an occasion like this, I should refrain from saying that I abide in the faith and cherish the sympathies you have so often heard me avow. I am not, as you know, a man given to change my vote; therefore, on Tuesday next, it will be given to the candidates of the great party whose proud distinction is that it demands equal rights and equal justice to all men, and insists on maintaining inviolate the public faith. My whole political life and my whole public conduct pledge me to this, and I rejoice in the belief that the noble people, whom it has been my pride to serve in days not long past, will, on the one hand, sternly refuse their sanction to any violation of national contracts; and, on the other, generously extend the right of suffrage to all men to whom it is at present unjustly denied. With these few remarks, and, thanking you again and again for the kindness with which you have followed me ever since I entered public life, you will now permit me to bid you good night.

Army Promotion.

Col. AMBROSE S. CASSIDY, late of the New-York Volunteers, has been appointed Brigadier-General by Brevet on the recommendation of Major-Gens. MCCLELLAN and W. F. SMITH, indorsed and approved by Gen. GRANT.

A letter from Drew County, Ark., says: "This is probably the most intensely rebel county in Arkansas. Not a loyal paper is read or circulated to any extent here. Many of the whites are nearly as ignorant as the negroes. If the people could be informed we could carry the county for Convention. Gen. ALBERT RUST is a citizen of this county, and is hard at work against reconstruction. He made a speech the other night, which was a feeble effort, so far as argument was concerned; but his appeal to Southern prejudice was immensely effective with the audience. He said: 'Gens. LEE, JOHNSON, BEAUREGARD and myself are placed beneath the brutal negro.'"

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 27 (late 26) East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

If you want a good,
Light, Stylish Hat,
—*Advertisement.* Go to VAIL'S, No. 141 Fulton-st.

Indestructible Fragrance.—The Living breath of the odoriferous Cereus Grandiflora, as it exhales from that magnificent flower in the gardens of Brazil, is concentrated and rendered permanent in PHALON & SON'S Extract of the "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS," a perfume for the handkerchief, which clings to whatever it touches for days and weeks.

To get rid of Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Remittent Fever, use Dr. D. JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE, a standard remedy, that acts quickly and cures thoroughly. Sold every where.

Caution.

We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, Tea Services, &c., are extensively produced by American manufacturers; also, that there are English imitations in market, both of inferior quality. These goods are offered for sale by many dealers, and are well calculated to deceive. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark, thus:

Trade mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods, which can be obtained from all responsible dealers, bear this stamp. They are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

A complete assortment of the above Ware at retail by the introducers.

STARR & MARCUS.
No. 22 John-st.

"Oh! That Will be Joyful!"—When men and women throw "physic to the dogs," and when a trifle out of order, or to prevent getting out of order, take PLANTATION BITTERS. Are you dyspeptic, nervous, jaundiced, hy'pped, low spirited, weak, or are you sick and don't know what ails you? We have been—and were recommended to try the PLANTATION BITTERS—which we did with great satisfaction and entire success. Delicate females, clergymen, merchants, lawyers and persons of sedentary habits are particularly benefited by these Bitters. The sale is perfectly enormous.

MAGNOLIA WATER is a delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded the FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American pianos in all three styles exhibited, this medal being distinctly classified *first* in order of merit by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury.

Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.

The Laundry.

COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, to facilitate drying and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 59 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Hull's Family Soap.

Unadulterated, absolutely pure. Full weight. Sold by all grocers. J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

Torrey's Patent Weather Strips.—No wind, dust, snow or rain can penetrate where these strips are used. Save half the fuel. Warranted for five years. E. S. & J. TORREY & CO., No. 72 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

At Ridgefield Park, Hackensack, New-Jersey, THREE HUNDRED VILLA LOTS, will be sold at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 10, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Exposition Universal, Paris, 1867.

THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY—ELIAS HOWE, Jr.—No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR and GOLD MEDAL given to American Sewing-machines.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

A Silver Medal which was the highest prize awarded at the Paris Exposition, 1867, for Sewing-Machines (as such) was given to the Florence—the best family Sewing-Machine in the world. No. 505 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Fuller & Barnum's New Tuck Creaser and Self-Guide and Baster combined, for all sewing-machines, $4. No. 643 Broadway, New-York.

Gobelin Tapestry of Rare and Curious Design.

Window galleries of walnut wood and polished steel, can be seen at

WALRAVEN'S, No. 686 Broadway.

MARRIED.

STONE—CORNING.—On Saturday, Oct. 5, by Rev. J. O. Murray, D. D., GEORGE F. STONE to MARGARETTA CARLL, daughter of H. K. Corning.

DIED.

AUSTIN.—At his residence, No. 311 Lexington-av., on Saturday, Oct. 5, EDWARD ELIOT AUSTIN, aged 30 years.

☞ Albany and Montreal papers please copy.

BONNOLL.—On Friday, Oct. 4, SARAH E., wife of Edward Bonnoll, and daughter of Isaac and Mary Ann Vermilyea.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Baptist Church in Macdougal-st., opposite Vandam-st., on Monday morning, Oct. 7, at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

FRAZEE.—On Saturday, Oct. 5, RICHARD R. FRAZEE, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, Oct. 7, at 10 o'clock A. M., from Spring-st. Presbyterian Church, near Varick-st., without further notice. His remains will be interred at Scotch Plains, N. J.

LORILLARD.—At Saratoga, on Sunday, Oct. 6, PETER LORILLARD, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MORROW.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Oct. 5, Mrs. ISABELLA MORROW, aged 79 years, 5 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of her family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Monday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, James Coddington, No. 2,102 Fulton-av., second house above Troy-av.

PRESCOTT.—On Sunday, Oct. 6, C. P. PRESCOTT, aged 26 years.

Notice will be given of funeral.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1867.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. George P. Hansen, the Consul of the United States at Elsinore, of the death, on the 5th day of July last, at sea, of JACOB WINCHESTER, an American seaman, of the ship *Alexander*, of Bath, said to have been a resident of New-York.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 4, 1867.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. Charles W. Le Gendre, the Consul of the United States at Amoy, China, of the death, on the 13th of March last, at the southern bay of the Island of Formosa, of JOSEPH W. HUNT, of the bark *Rover*, and his wife, M. G. HUNT, both of Long Island, N.Y.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 5, 1867.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. Charles W. Le Gendre, the Consul of the United States at Amoy, China, of the death, on the 7th of June last, at the southern bay of the Island of Formosa, of ALEXANDER SLIDELL MCKENZIE, of New-York, Lieutenant-Commander United States Navy, and at the time of his death belonged to the United States steamer *Hartford*.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESIRABLE kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OPENING LECTURE

OF THE EVENING SESSIONS OF

BRYANT, STRATTON & PACKARD'S

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

NO. 937 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 22D-ST.

HON. HORACE GREELEY

will deliver the opening lecture before the classes of the above institution,

THIS (Monday) EVENING, OCT. 7.

Subject:

"SUCCESS IN BUSINESS."

At the close of the lecture the Principal, Mr. S. S. PACKARD, will give a brief exposition of his method of treating the

SCIENCE OF ACCOUNTS.

On TUESDAY EVENING, the 8th, Mr. J. L. HUNT, Superintendent of Instruction, will lecture on

"THE STUDY OF MATHEMATICS,"

and give illustrations of short computations of class drills and otherwise.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 9th, Mr. W. ALLAN MILLER, Principal of the Writing Department, will illustrate his system of teaching

PENMANSHIP.

These preliminary exercises to the regular evening session are open to the public, and all friends of education are cordially invited to be present.

The regular class exercises will commence on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 10, and will continue five evenings in the week to April 1.

Great care has been taken to make the present the most effectual Winter evening course in the history of the Institution.

In connection with the regular course in Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship, &c.,

PROF. J. D. WILLIAMS,

author of "Williams and Packard's Gems of Penmanship," and, by universal accord, the finest Ornamental Penman in the country, will conduct a

NORMAL INSTITUTE OF

PRACTICAL AND ORNAMENTAL

PENMANSHIP.

Students can enter any of these classes *at* any time, and *for* any time.

S. S. PACKARD,
Principal.

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RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF,
INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL,
WILL
INSTANTLY STOP PAIN,
and speedily cure all rheumatic, neuralgic, nervous and malarious complaints, Asiatic cholera, diarrhœa and bowel complaints, sick and nervous headache.
Price 50 cents a bottle.

ABBATT & MOORE
HAVE NOW READY A
LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS,
FIRST-CLASS GOODS AT MODERATE PRICES.
Clothing made to order in the best style.
NO. 507 BROADWAY.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

IF YOU HAVE THE DYSPEPSIA, HEADache, dizziness, costiveness, piles, oppression after eating, sour rising, or any indigestion or biliousness, if you do not thank us after using HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, we will forfeit the price of the box. Sold at No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, and everywhere.

A NEW INVENTION.—THE BEST TRUSS and SUPPORTER ever invented, made with ELASTIC only, without any metal springs. Warranted the best ever invented in this country, or in the world. Perfect satisfaction given or the money returned. Call and examine for yourselves at, No. 296 Broadway, New-York, up stairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROFESSIONAL CARD.

DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH and the various diseases of the LUNGS, THROAT and AIR PASSAGES are successfully treated by Dr. E. BUNFORD LIGHTHILL, at his office, No. 166 5th-av., (one block south of the Fifth-av. Hotel.) Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Evenings and Sundays by special appointment only.

Attention is invited to the following testimonials, selected from the many in Dr. Lighthill's possession, from distinguished parties who have been under his professional care.

FROM REV. S. J. CORNEILLE,

Rector of All Saints' Church, New-York.

No. 39 GOUVERNEUR-ST., New-York.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: It is with great pleasure I tender you this acknowledgment of my appreciation of the benefit that I have derived from your treatment. I present it that others who may be suffering from like causes as myself, may, through the publication of my experience, learn that under your care relief can be obtained.

I have been afflicted with catarrh for many years, which at one time threatened the loss of my voice, and undermined my general health to such an extent as to necessitate a suspension of my pastoral duties. Two months of your medical treatment, however, afforded me such invaluable relief that I was enabled to resume my duties, and to perform them now without the slightest inconvenience.

Having the highest appreciation of your medical skill, and with many thanks for uniform kindness and courtesy, I am, dear Sir,

Yours, very gratefully,
S. J. CORNEILLE,
Rector of All Saints' Church.

FROM C. C. WAITE, ESQ.,

Proprietor of the Brevoort House, New-York.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having experienced in my own case the beneficial effects of the skill and experience of Dr. LIGHTHILL in the treatment of Catarrh, and knowing of his success in many other cases treated by him, I take pleasure in recommending him to my friends and the public.

C. C. WAITE.

CONSULTATION ROOMS,
NO. 166 5TH-AVENUE,
(One block south of the Fifth-avenue Hotel.)

THE BEGINNING OF CONSUMPTION,

The origin of this disease is not confined to the lungs, as many persons suppose. In many cases the disease originates in the liver or stomach. Many medical writers have declared that dyspepsia, or indigestion, is one of the most frequent causes of pulmonary disease. Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, whose exclusive attention to consumptive cases for the last thirty-five years has made him thoroughly acquainted with the peculiarities of this fatal malady, certifies that *dyspepsia* is really a very common forerunner of consumption, and that it tends directly to the formation of tubercles in the lungs. In view of this fact, Dr. Schenck, in the treatment of consumptive cases, when indigestion is one of the prominent symptoms, prescribes his SEA WEED TONIC, (an infallible cure for Dyspepsia,) to be used in connection with SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, and he finds that this combination of remedies greatly facilitates the cure. The evidences of Dr. Schenck's success are very numerous. Some consumptives who have been cured by him are persons of the highest respectability, and their testimony may be seen in Dr. Schenck's pamphlet, which will be forwarded by mail on application, or can be had gratis of Druggists and dealers. Dr. Schenck is professionally at NO. 32 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK, every Tuesday, and at No. 35 Hanover-st., Boston, every Wednesday.

He is also professionally at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth-st., corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer, the price is $5. Office hours at each City from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. A full supply of Dr. Schenck's medicines for sale at all times at his rooms.

Also, by all druggists and dealers.

FURNITURE,
OF THE LATEST STYLES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES IN ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND MAPLE, RETAILING AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, AT
F. KRUTMA'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 AND 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

GAS WORKS
FOR COAL, RESIN OR OIL GAS.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 591 Broadway.

IRON WORK FOR BUILDINGS.
JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York, Manufacturers of Iron Buildings, Iron Fronts, Roofs, Fire-proof Ceilings, Floors and Partitions, Wrought and Cast-iron Girders and Beams, Columns, Capitals of the various orders, Window Lintels and Sills in great variety of patterns, Illuminating Tiles for areas, floors and roofs, Iron Shutters and Doors, Sashes and Skylights, Office, Court-yard and Cemetery Railings, Stable Fixtures, Fittings, &c. Particular attention paid to Fire-proof Buildings. Estimates furnished on application.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases. CHEAP! DURABLE!! INSTANTANEOUS!!! AGENCY, NO. 24 DEY-ST.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FIFTH EDITION NOW IN PRESS.

EMERSON'S
INTERNAL REVENUE GUIDE,
the only edition of the Internal Revenue Laws, with notes, comments and explanations, now published. It is an indispensable "Guide" to all internal revenue officers in the performance of their official duties, and also to all taxpayers as well.
Over 400 pages octavo; paper, $1; cloth, $1 25.
Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price.
SAMUEL BOWLES & CO., Publishers,
Springfield, Mass.
And for sale by the American News Company, New-York; Western News Company, Chicago; St. Louis Book and News Company, St. Louis; Lee & Shepard, Boston.

AMERICAN LAW REVIEW.
NEW VOLUME.
LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Boston,
ISSUE THIS DAY,
THE AMERICAN LAW REVIEW,
VOL. I. NO. I.
CONTENTS:
I. Liability as Partner. II. Railroad Legislation. III. Chief-Justice Shaw. IV. A Book about Lawyers. V. United States Circuit Court. VI. Digest of the English Law Reports for May, June and July, 1867. VII. Selected Digest of State Reports. VIII. Book Notices. IX. List of New Law Books published in England and America since July, 1867. X. Summary of Events.
Subscription price, $5 per annum, in advance. Single numbers, $1 25.
Vol. I., bound in law sheep, 8vo., $6.

JUST PUBLISHED, (254 PAGES)—THE MEDICAL COMPANION AND GUIDE TO HEALTH, a Treatise on the Causes, Consequences and Cure of Nervous and Physical Debility, and the Various Forms of Premature Decay, by Dr. A. LEWIS, No. 1 Beach-st., New-York. Price 50 cents. Sent by mail to any address. The Doctor can be consulted as usual from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

3 PER CT. CERTIFICATES

ISSUED IN EXCHANGE FOR

OCTOBER AND DECEMBER COMPOUNDS,

WANTED AT A PREMIUM.

1865 COMPOUNDS

BOUGHT AT HIGHEST MARKET RATES.

5-20 COUPONS,

DUE NOVEMBER 1,

CASHED IN GOLD,

BY

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

UNION TRUST COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, COR. RECTOR-ST.
CAPITAL........ $1,000,000.
(All paid in and securely invested.)

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.

THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for Married Women, Guardian for Infants, and is a LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court.

It will receive Registry and Transfer Books, and act as Agent to pay Coupons and Dividends; also as Trustee, in Railroad Mortgages, and will take charge of and manage Estates.

ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, ANDREW V. STOUT, Vice-Presidents.

TRUSTEES.

A. A. LOW,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
SAM'L G. WHEELER, Jr.,	BENJ. H. HUTTON,
EDWARD B. WESLEY,	DAVID DOWS,
GEO. G. WILLIAMS,	HENRY STOKES,
HORACE F. CLARK,	HENRY E. DAVIES,
J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON,	HENRY K. BOGERT,
ELISHA RIGGS,	JAS. M. McLEAN,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,	WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.
JAS. M. WATERBURY,	DANIEL C. HOWELL,
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WM. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.
CHARLES T. CARLTON, Ass't Secretary.
W. H. PECKHAM, Counsel.

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE
GUARANTEED
RAILROAD BONDS.

The UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as agent, offer for sale the Bonds of the UNION AND LOGANSPORT RAILROAD COMPANY.

These Bonds are First Mortgage Bonds, secured by an ample sinking fund, and guaranteed by a consolidated Railroad Company of 375 miles of central trunk road, and are believed to constitute first-class permanent investment bonds.

For full particulars and terms, apply at office of UNION TRUST COMPANY, NO. 73 BROADWAY, corner of Rector-st.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
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AMERICAN BANKERS
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AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 30, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Assistant Treasurer at New-York has been instructed to issue three per cent. Certificates as authorized by Act of Congress, approved March 2, 1867, in denominations of $5,000 and $10,000 each, in redemption of the Compound Interest Notes maturing in the months of October and December next.

The accrued interest on all notes presented for such redemption will be paid in currency.

H. McCULLOCH, Secretary.

In accordance with the foregoing notice the Compound Interest notes therein mentioned will now be received at this office, and certificates issued for the principal thereof. Interest on the notes will be computed to Oct. 15, 1867, at which time the certificates bear date. Schedules may be obtained on application at the office.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 12, 1867.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION of its Board of Directors, passed at a meeting held this day, a MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be held at its office in the City of Cleveland on TUESDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at 8 o'clock P. M., to consider and vote upon the question of a lease of its road to, and a running arrangement with, the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, and of an increase of its capital stock; and likewise to take action upon a proposition for leasing to the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company the joint use of the Cuyahoga River Bridge at Cleveland.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, 28th September instant, and reopened on the morning of Thursday, 10th October, 1867.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Oct. 1, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of Section 7 of an "Act Authorizing a War Loan," approved May 10, 1861, the war loan bonds designated by the following numbers have been drawn for redemption pursuant to said law, and will be paid at the Metropolitan National Bank, in the City of New-York, and the National Insurance Bank, in Detroit, on the 1st day of January, 1868. If not presented for payment interest will then cease:

BONDS OF $1,000.—Nos. 118, 169, 173, 288, 322, 552, 569, 583, 614, 624, 817, 951.

BONDS OF $500.—Nos. 15, 31, 77, 81, 84, 87, 92, 163, 176, 194, 250, 263, 270, 304.

E. O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 13, 1867.

NOTICE.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION of the Board of Directors of this Company, adopted this day, a Special Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the question of leasing the Railroad of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company; also, to vote upon an increase of the capital stock of this Company.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from September 28th inst., until October 9, 1867.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER R. R. CO., COR. 51ST-ST., AND 10TH-AV.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held on the third TUESDAY of October next, (Oct. 15,) at 12 o'clock M. For the convenience of the shareholders the meeting will be held in the Grand Jury Room, U. S. Court Building, No. 41 Chambers-st., first floor.

By order. SIDNEY E. FORDHAM, Secretary.

NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACCORDANCE with the law of Michigan, that a meeting of shareholders in the Isle Royale Mining Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9, 1867, at the office of the Company in New-York, to consider the subject of selling certain parcels of land not needed for the use of the Company, and to transact any other business.

By Order of the Directors.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S STOCK at market rates in lots to suit. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

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GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

FUNDING 7:30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Registered '81	110¾	110⅞	Gold	144⅝	144⅞
Coupon, 1881	110¾	110⅞	June 7.30	105⅞	106
5-20 Regist'd '62	103⅝	104⅛	July, 7.30	105⅞	106
5-20 Coupon, '62	112	112¼	Oct., comp'ds '64	119⅝	—
5-20 Coupon, '64	108⅝	108⅞	Dec., comp'ds '64	118⅝	118⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65	108⅝	108⅞	May, comp'ds '65	117	117⅛
5-20 C. '65 Jan&Jly	107	107⅛	Aug., comp'ds '65	116⅛	116⅛
5-20 Coupon, '67	107	107⅛	Sept., comp'ds '65	115⅞	116⅛
10-40 Reg	100	100⅛	Oct., comp'ds '65	115⅝	115⅞
10-40 Cou	100	100			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

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AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,
&c.

Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, Oct. 5, 1867, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $2 65 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $2 65 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE STUYVESANT BANK, on Saturday, the 28th day of September, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$532,449 22
Due from banks	18,297 70
Specie	145 22
Cash items, viz.: Exchanges and checks	58,074 06
Stocks, promissory and United States 7 3-10 notes and indebtedness certificates	10,000 00
Bills of solvent banks and United States demand notes	54,059 00
Loss and expense account	9,8 0 00
Furniture, fixture and lease account	19,391 70
Tax account	1,451 13
Total	$703,671 03

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$200,000 00
Profits	20,859 51
Due to banks	18 20
Due depositors, on demand	482,793 32
Total	$703,671 03

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, WILLIAM S. CARMAN, President, and JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier of Stuyvesant Bank, a bank located and doing business at the City of New-York, in the said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 28th day of September, 1867, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

WM. S. CARMAN, President.
JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 5th day of October, 1867.

THEO. HUMBERT, Notary Public.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A joint meeting of the stockholders and bondholders of the Rochester City and Brighton Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Secretary of said Company, in the City of Rochester, on TUESDAY, Oct. 8, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of conference upon matters of vital interest to both. A punctual attendance is requested.

W. F. HOLMES,
Secretary R. C. and B. R. R. Co.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 1, 1867.

NOTICE.—A STATED MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, Oct. 21, 1867, at the office of the Secretary, corner of 5th-av. and 9th-st., Brooklyn. Polls will be opened at 12 M. and closed at 2 o'clock P. M.

ED. F. DRAYTON, Secretary.

SIGHT OR TIME DRAFTS ON THE First National Bank of Boise City, Idaho, for sale at the National Bank of North America, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For laying crosswalks at 3d-av. and 104th and 105th sts.

2d. For laying crosswalks at the junction of 6th-av., Greenwich-av. and Christopher-st.

3d. For paving with stone blocks Elizabeth-st., from Bayard to Grand sts.

4th. For paving with stone blocks 53d-st., from 6th to 7th avs.

5th. For flagging sidewalks in 14th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

6th. For setting curb and gutter and flagging sidewalks in 56th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

7th. For setting curb and gutter stones in 125th-st., from 3d-av. to Harlem River.

8th. For flagging and reflagging sidewalks and resetting curb and gutter stones in 36th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

9th. For building sewers in 8th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., and in 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

10th. For paving with stone blocks 50th-st., from 3d to 4th av.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on

1st. Both sides of 104th-st. and both sides of 3d-av., to the extent of half the block in either direction from the corner of 3d-av. to 104th-st.; also, both sides of 105th-st. and both sides of 3d-av., to the extent of half the block in either direction from the corner of 3d-av. and 105th-st.

2d. Both sides of Christopher-st. and Greenwich-av. and the easterly side of 6th-av., to the extent of half the block in either direction from the junction of 6th-av., Greenwich-av. and Christopher-st.

3d. Both sides of Elizabeth-st., from Bayard to Grand st., and both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block from Elizabeth-st.

4th. Both sides of 53d-st., from 6th to 7th av., and the westerly side of 6th-av. and the easterly side of 7th-av., to the extent of half the block from 53d-st.

5th. Both sides of 14th-st., from 2d to 3d av.

6th. Both sides of 56th-st., from 2d to 3d av.

7th. Both sides of 125th-st., from 3d-av. to Harlem River.

8th. Both sides of 36th-st., from Broadway to 7th-av.

9th. Both sides of 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; also, both sides of 8th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

10th. Both sides of 50th-st., from 3d to 4th av.; also, both sides of Lexington-av., and the westerly side of 3d-av. and the easterly side of 4th-av., to the extent of half the block from 50th-st.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 3, 1867.

OFFICE COMMISSIONER OF JURORS, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, September, 1867.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—THE COURTS are about opening, and jurors must be had. I am authorized to state that the Judges will not excuse except for good cause, and on the direct personal application of the parties summoned.

If absent or sick on the first day of Court, the person summoned must report as soon as possible thereafter to the Court, or here, if the Court be closed.

Persons summoned must pay attention to the instructions on the summons. Exempts must apply here.

Enrolment and fine notices, &c., sent by me, must be answered in person. Letters cannot be attended to. Exempt firemen and militiamen must bring their certificates here with the notice. Persons (not already drawn) can select the season or month most convenient for them to serve.

It is the duty of every respectable citizen to assist in this important service, and all able and liable must serve or pay their fine. Those who serve promptly and fully on Grand or Petit Juries, in our State and City Courts, will not again be called until the entire list is exhausted—i. e., for several years.

All who are notified (liable or exempt) will save time, trouble and expense by responding promptly and in person. They will obtain information and receive courteous attention from me any week day from 10 to 4 o'clock. The Judge and the Commissioner are the only persons to apply to, and the intervention of other parties will be unsuccessful.

DOUGLAS TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Jurors, No. 3 Chambers-st.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 2d day of October, A. D. 1867, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estates of HENRY S. LEAVITT, of Great Barrington, in the County of Berkshire, and JOHN G. DOUBLEDAY, of Boston, in the County of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, partners of the late firm of Leavitt, Toler & Co., of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of Sumner & Dewey, in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, before JOSEPH TUCKER, Register, on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
United States Marshal, Mass. District, as Messenger.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Park, Sept. 28, 1867.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the assessment-rolls or tax-books on real and personal estate for the year 1867 have been delivered to me, and that all taxes are now due and payable at this office. Payment thereof can be made between the hours of 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. A deduction at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, calculated from the date of payment to the 1st of December, will be made on all taxes paid previous to the 1st of November.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK—IN THE MATTER OF ROBT. M. BOYD, BANKRUPT.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ROBT. M. BOYD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, A. D., 1867.

I. M. ANDRUS, Assignee,
No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of WILLIAM TYRREL, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM TYRREL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated NEW-YORK, 20th day of September, A. D. 1867.

I. M. ANDRUS, Assignee, No. 39 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

NORTH RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1867.

A dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, upon the capital stock of this Company, for the six months ending 30th of September last, has this day been declared, payable on and after 10th of October inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 3d until the 10th inst.

By order.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R. CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Sept. 26, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 15) of 2½ per cent., free of Government tax, for the quarter ending Sept. 30, payable on and after TUESDAY, 15th of October, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer-books will close on the 30th inst., at 3 P. M., and will reopen on the 16th of October.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1867.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of six (6) per cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th of October next.

Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 25th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 8th prox.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company has been declared, payable on the 19th inst., free of United States Government tax, to the stockholders or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer books. The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 10th inst., and reopened on the 21st inst.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to stockholders of this Company on the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed on the 5th until the 16th.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
1,146 BROADWAY,
Between 26th and 27th sts.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Fridays from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Interest allowed on deposits at the rate of Six Per Cent., free from Government tax.

Interest commences from the 1st of each and every month.

CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

All deposits made on or before the 20th of October will draw interest from the 1st of October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH,

Cor. South 7th and 1st sts.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent. interest on sums up to $5,000 (five thousand) allowed, free of tax.

PETER M. DINGEE, President.
WM. GRANDY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-AV., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, paid on ALL DEPOSITS from $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th of this month will draw interest from the 1st.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square, N. Y.

Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1.

HARRISSON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BOWERY AND CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW, OR ON OR BEFORE OCT. 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Sec'y. GEO. FOLSOM, Pres't.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of Six per cent. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av. Six Per Cent. interest paid free of tax. Money deposited on or before the 21st of October will draw interest from the 1st of October. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.
FREDERICK L. VULTE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will draw interest from Oct. 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner 42d-st. Open daily. Interest 6 per cent. on all sums of $5 and upward. Deposits made before the 21st draw interest from the 1st of October.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WISH to dispose of a very handsome pair of black carriage horses, with star on forehead; full sixteen hands high; eight years old; perfectly sound and gentle. Also, an English saddle horse, imported for private use, under six years old, well broken, kind and gentle, and adapted either to a lady or gentleman. Can be seen, for one week, at the stable first door west of 5th-av., on 12th-st.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

REYNOLDS' SPECIFIC FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.—This justly celebrated medicine continues to be held in the highest estimation by numerous gouty and rheumatic sufferers. The most agonizing pains are relieved in a few hours by a single dose, and a few repetitions restore the use of the limbs, and leaves the sufferer in perfect health. Sold in New-York by Messrs. CARLE & STRONG, No. 153 Water-st.; JOS. HORSEY'S SON, No. 84 Maiden-lane, and S. NEWBY, No. 89 Maiden-lane. Wholesale by the proprietor, Mr. THOS. REYNOLDS EDMONTON, Middlesex, England.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 30 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

FOR THE PILES.—DR. UPHAM'S ELECTUARY AND OINTMENT are a certain cure for Piles, Costiveness, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia. Also for all cutaneous diseases or affections of the skin.

These medicines can be obtained and the Doctor consulted at his medical office, No. 39 East 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, and between the Bowery and Broadway. Office hours from 7 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

DR. ALLEN, OF VIENNA, HAS OPENED an office at No. 119 Greenwich-av., near 13th-st., for the treatment of all diseases peculiar to females; ladies suffering from any cause insured immediate relief; an experienced lady physician in attendance. Office hours 2 to 4 P. M.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound—like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LADY WHO FINDS HERSELF SUDDENLY without income, having a comfortable cottage on Staten Island, near Factoryville Landing, would like to take two or three persons to board for the Winter at an economical rate; gentlemen preferred; references exchanged. Address M. B. W., care of Johnson & Higgins, No. 89 Wall-st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD.—ROOMS AND LOCATION can now be obtained for the season at No. 110 First-place; house has all modern improvements, fine yard, &c.; only eighteen minutes' ride from Fulton Ferry, or ten minutes' walk from Hamilton or South Ferries; street cars convenient; nurses not taken; references required; terms reasonable; take Court-st. cars from Fulton Ferry.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET AN elegant suite of rooms on first floor, containing all modern improvements, separate water-closet, &c., with private table, or three rooms on third floor. No. 195 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; near 23d-st. stages; fine house and location.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD FOR the Winter may be obtained of the advertiser at his country residence; liberal table, library, piano, &c.; terms moderate. Address B. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and two daughters (10 and 12 years), in a pleasant locality, not above 25th-st.; private family preferred; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, J. K., Box No. 2,273 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN THE CITY, BELOW 20th-st., for two gentlemen, three ladies and a young girl; plain accommodations and moderate terms expected. Address, with full particulars, W. H., Box No. 254 Times Office.

A SECOND FLOOR, THREE LARGE and one hall bedroom, all connecting and well lighted, elegantly furnished, with or without board, together with a suite on third floor; house modern; family private. No. 54 East 23d-st., near 5th-av.

NO. 341 WEST 30TH-ST., BETWEEN 8th and 9th avs.—A large front room to let, with board, unfurnished except carpet and curtains; also, a parlor and bedroom furnished; location good; family small; references exchanged.

NO. 63 CLINTON-PLACE.—A FEW FIRST-class families can be accommodated with board and fine suites of rooms, parlors and small rooms attached, newly and elegantly furnished. Best references will be required.

NO. 55 WEST 11TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5th-av.; location unsurpassed; suites of rooms in every respect first class, with private table; a few rooms for single gentlemen; references exchanged. Apply as above.

PRIVATE FAMILY HAS TWO NICELY furnished rooms, with first-class board, for gentlemen and wives; also back parlor, partially furnished: house modern and pleasant; dinner at 6. No. 137 (old No. 99) West 20th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN A first-class brown-stone house and location, will rent two or three rooms with board to select parties at fair rates with home comforts. Call at No. 134 East 14th-st., (old No.)

ONE BLOCK AND A HALF FROM COOPER Institute, a large parlor floor; also rooms on second and third floors, for gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen; good table; terms moderate. No. 73 7th-st.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN, WITHOUT board, a nicely-furnished room, with every convenience; location central and desirable; no boarders or lodgers. Address W. H., Box No. 2,875 Post-office.

A FOURTH-STORY FRONT ROOM ON Madison-square, handsomely furnished, with first-class board, for two gentlemen; terms moderate. Address C. H., Box No. 763 Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT TO one or two gentlemen a splendid second-story front parlor and bedroom, furnished; price $15 per week. Inquire No. 101 West 43d-st., northwest corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A furnished room, with board, in the neighborhood of Union-square; references exchanged. Address J. C. E. C., Box No. 103 Times Office.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY AT NO. 260 West 11th-st. can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with a furnished front room on second floor, and board. Terms reasonable.

TWO ELEGANTLY FURNISHED floors to let, with private tables only, at No. 122 East 12th-st., corner Irving-place; unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 76 5TH-AV., NEAR DELMONICO'S, handsomely furnished and desirable rooms to let, on suite or single, with or without board; terms moderate. References exchanged.

AT NO. 137 WEST 13TH-ST., A SUITE OF rooms and some single rooms, with board; house first-class. Reference given and required.

PARTIES DESIRING BOARD WITH private table, will find pleasant rooms at No. 45 West 31st-st.

BOARD—NEAR THE COOPER INSTITUTE; fine large rooms and hall rooms, with good board; terms moderate. No. 73 7th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED BACK parlor, also room with private bath on second floor; house first class. No. 145 West 4th-st.

NO. 167 5TH-AV.—ROOMS AND SUITE COMplete in all respects; private table only.

NO. 453 WEST 22D-ST., FURNISHED rooms, with board; references required.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR THE FALL and Winter. JAMES G. ROE.

TO LET.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET,

No. 245; the second, third and fourth floors, 25x114¼ feet each, let together or singly; with 12¼x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THE EXtra-size brown-stone house No. 23 East 22d-st.; house 34¼ feet wide, elegantly furnished and replete with modern conveniences; will be rented to strictly private family only. For further particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN FINEST PART of Brooklyn; a first-class, handsomely furnished three-story house to let in Clermont-av., near Lafayette-av., at reasonable rent. Call at Room No. 9, No. 29 William-st., New-York.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, NEAR UNION-square, an elegantly furnished basement house, in perfect order and complete in every respect. To a small private family the rent would be made very low. Further particulars of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS double house with twelve lots of ground and stable, on Fulton-av., between Grand and Clawson, Brooklyn. Apply to R. TURNER, at Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

TO LET—IN TARRYTOWN, A FIRST-CLASS brick house; heater, gas and all conveniences; handsomely furnished and ready for housekeeping; $125 per month; till April 1, to a first-class tenant only. Apply to GEO. E. HANFORD, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE APARTMENTS in a pleasant house; location good; family private; references exchanged. Apply to Mrs. J. HOSFORD SMITH, No. 61 7th-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED house, No. 47 Lafayette-place, to a private family only; possession immediately. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, IN BROOKLYN, E. D., a three-story and basement brick house; has all improvements. Apply to ALONZO GAUBERT, No. 243 Broadway, Room No. 3.

A DESIRABLE COTTAGE TO RENT IN Astoria, 30 minutes from Peck-slip; rent $500 per year. For particulars apply to E. S. DODGE & CO., No. 84 John-st., New-York.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A VERY DESIRABLE office for a physician to let cheap at No. 76 5th-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENtlemen, without board, at No. 8 East 22d-st. References exchanged.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.

Wanted, a good house, well furnished, eligibly situated south of 34th-st., between 4th and 6th avs., for a small private family, till May ensuing. Address Box No. 1,316 Post-office.

WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF THREE PERsons, three or four rooms, unfurnished, in a private house. Address, stating location and terms, N. Y. T., Box No. 103 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A HOUSE or part of a house, in a clean open locality, south of 40th-st; rent about $600 per annum. Address Box No. 3,958 Post-office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH stable or without, on the west side or near 4th-av. Address A. D. J., care Geo. Jones, New-York Times Office.

WANTED—TO HIRE OR PURCHASE IN THIS City or Brooklyn, a small house. Address, with full particulars, which must be reasonable, HOUSE, Box No. 130 Times Office.

WANTED TO LEASE OR PURCHASE a large school building or first-class hotel, near the City, for educational purposes, in a healthful location. Address IMPROVEMENT, Box No. 172 Times Office.

A PHYSICIAN DESIRES AN OFFICE on or near Lexington-av., between 50th and 56th sts. Address LANCET, Box No. 100, Times Office.

FIFTY UNFURNISHED HOUSES WANTed for good tenants, by S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

HOTEL DE SANTA ISABEL,
HAVANA, CUBA,

Has removed from Calle de la Havana to the palace of the late Count of Santovenia, in front of the Captain-General's Palace, Plaza de Armas. Kept in American style. Large airy rooms and first-class attention.

L. SAY, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000 TO $10,000.—ANY PERSON possessing this amount can buy the entire stock, machinery, fixtures and good will of a profitable and well-established manufacturing business; the business is protected by two patents, and has yielded a net profit of nearly $5,000 the present season. Full information and every particular will be given by addressing or calling on N. H., No. 177 Railroad-av., corner of New-York-av., Newark, N. J., top floor.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED BOOT and shoe factory in Canada, manufacturing 500 pairs daily of all kinds of men's, women's, misses' and children's work, in good running order, and paying well; but the owner is obliged to devote his time exclusively to other business. Address Box No. 4,334 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS, a wholesale stock of ready made clothing, well assorted, in one or more lots, at a large reduction from cost, for cash or approved paper; also, a lot of counters tables and shelving. Address Box No. 4,673 Post-office.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. W. BENEDICT,
No. 10 Pine-st.,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,

Gives special attention to selling and renting first-class houses, both furnished and unfurnished, and obtaining loans on City property. He has for sale nearly all the best dwelling houses on 5th-av. and other first-class locations that are offered in the market.

JOHN S. PIERCE,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 6 Pine-st.,

Gives particular attention to the renting of stores and dwellings, and buying and selling property; charge taken of estates, money loaned on bond and mortgage. Orders solicited.

FOR SALE—THE LATE RESIDENCE OF DR. Charles Anthon, deceased. The house, No. 12 East 37th-st., is 26 feet wide, brown-stone front and first-class in every respect and in perfect order. For further particulars apply to GEO. C. ANTHON, executor, No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR 5TH-AV. AND 34TH-ST., with or without the elegant furniture, a first-class full-sized house, built in the best manner, and in perfect order throughout; possession any time. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 9 Gramercy-park, 26 feet 8 in. in front; in good order; private key to park. For particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, THE elegant four-story house No. 57 9th-st.; extra front with library extension; bay windows front; most substantially built by the late owner. For admission and particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lot No. 72 5th-av., corner 13th-st.; lot 50x100; a desirable location for business purposes. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE IMPROVED property No. 14 Waverley-place, near Broadway; size 33 by 85 ft.; immediate possession can be had. Apply to GEO L. OSBORN, No. 182 Grand-st.

$35,000.—FOR SALE, THE FOUR-STORY, high-stoop brown-stone house No. 40 West 38th-st. Can be seen by permit only from SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st.

A TWO-STORY BASEMENT AND French attic brick house with brick stable, on 11th-av., near 141st-st.; all improvements. Apply to GEO. W. FANNING, No. 45 Rivington-st.

FOR SALE—ON 128TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4th avs., three-story brown-stone front-house high-stoop; price $10,000. Apply to G. A. ARNOUX, No. 150 Nassau-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND VALUABLE property in Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry, fronting on two streets; lots 88 by 200 feet; on the same are three large four-story stores 88 by an average depth of 128 feet; cellars paved with brick laid in cement; recently built in the most substantial manner; well adapted for warehouse or manufacturing purposes. On the other street are three dwelling-houses in good order. This property will be sold at a price that will pay a large interest on the investment. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$4,400.—FOR SALE—FOUR TWO-STORY and basement brick houses located on Myrtle-av., near Tompkins-av., Brooklyn, containing eight rooms, gas and water; finished in modern style. Apply to J. CLARKE, Walworth-st., first house north of Myrtle-av.; terms easy.

FOR SALE—ON CLINTON-AV., NEAR GATES-av., Brooklyn, a new first-class brick house, with parlors and dining-room on the same floor; contains 14 rooms, with all the modern improvements; lot 50 feet by 120. Inquire of J. KIRBY, builder, Gates-av., near Washington-av.

FOR SALE—THE COTTAGE, NO. 502 ATLANTIC-st., near Powers; nine rooms, in good order; water, gas, range and heater; sewer connection; possession at once; $2,500 can remain on mortgage.

JOS. N. KELLY, Classon-av., near Putnam.

WANTED—TO SELL OR EXCHANGE, A FIRST-class brown-stone front house on 1st-place, Brooklyn, 25x60 feet, lot 133 feet deep, for a good residence in Orange or vicinity. Inquire at No. 5½ Pine-st., Room 1.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.

Houses for sale and to let. Fine building sites, situated on wide streets and avenues. Houses built to order, and money advanced to parties desiring to build.

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

Descriptive List issued Sept. 1.

TARRYTOWN.

An elegant country residence on Broadway for sale at a great bargain; 7½ acres beautifully laid out in lawn, garden and orchard; fruit and ornamental trees, fourteen years' growth; every variety of fruit grown in this climate in great abundance and in full bearing; magnificent river and mountain view from the house, and also from three other beautifully-located building sites. Large double house, thoroughly built by day's work for the owner's own occupancy; high ceilings, large rooms, furnace, range, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; suitable outbuildings of the most substantial character. This is one of the finest and cheapest places on the Hudson, and is worthy the attention of any gentleman wishing a desirable Summer and Winter residence. For further particulars apply to MALLORY, BLACKWELL & CO., Evening Post Building, No. 55 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY, consisting of dwelling-house, 40x60, with improvements; gardener's cottage, stables, carriage-house, barn sheds, &c.; also, boat and bath-house, with about 20 acres of land, all available for building sites; beautifully located on the East River, where it is perfectly healthy. It is approached by the Hunt's Point Road, 2½ miles from Harlem Bridge, and only ¼ mile from the new southern Boulevard, now surveyed and laid out. Will exchange for improved City property, or rent furnished for eighteen months or two years, with privilege of purchasing. Apply to R. N. KITCHING, No. 49 Beaver-st.

FARM FOR SALE—FIVE MILES EAST OF Peekskill, containing 120 acres choice land under a high state of cultivation, beautifully situated near Shrub Oak, overlooking Lake Mohegan; plenty of shade and fruit of all kinds; one of the best grass farms in the county. House and out-buildings in good order. Would exchange for Brooklyn property. Price of farm, stock, grain, &c., $15,000. Apply to J. L. GODLEY, No. 89 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SHORE OF Long Island Sound, one hour distant from the City; one of the most beautifully located dwellings, with with stable, plenty of fruit and shade trees; unequaled view of water, and facilities for boating, fishing and bathing. Also, a new house, with four acres of land near, and in full view of the Sound; suitable for Summer or Winter. Apply to HENRY A. KELLEY, No. 43 White-st.

A SMALL FARM OF TWENTY-FIVE acres of land, with house and barn, at South Orange, N. J., within three minutes' walk of the Montrose Station of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and brook running through the premises, for sale at a great bargain. Apply to L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FARM IN EAST Yonkers, 2 miles east of village, and 1¼ miles from West Mt. Vernon Station on Harlem Railroad, containing about 78 acres, with large house and cottage; the central avenue runs through the rear, and contains one of the first peat beds in the country. Apply on premises. J. S. VALENTINE.

CHEAP HOMESTEADS—IN WESTCHESter County, two miles from Harlem Bridge, on the Boulevard; about sixty acres, in parcels to suit purchasers; accessible by rail and steamboat. To avoid high rents, secure four lots on the suburbs for $1,200, or a larger area proportionately less. For maps and particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A CONVENIENT HOUSE NEAR FORDHAM, ten rooms, land dry, healthy and full of fruit; half hour from New-York; Harlem Road; only $9,250; furnished, $12,000; owner removes to Boston. Particulars of A. J. BLEECKER & SON, No. 77 Cedar-st.

MISSOURI LANDS.—15,000 ACRES CHOICE farming and timber lands, for sale cheap for cash, or will exchange for unincumbered real estate or salable merchandise. WM. HICKOK, Jr., No. 30 Broad-st., Room No. 66, New-York City.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE Hudson for sale; 30 miles from the City; splendid mansion, carriage-house, &c.; six acres finely shaded; magnificent view of the river; will be sold below its value. Apply to S. EMBERSON, No. 42 18th-av.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTchester County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farmhouses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings; situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

LOTS AT FORDHAM FOR SALE TO close an estate, desirably situated on the Bronx River. Also, two lots corner of Hoffman and Kingsbridge Road. Apply to Mr. CORNELIUS DEVER, No. 109 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A GOOD MODern-built country residence, furnished, at Montclair, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad station.

J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A $40,000 COUNTRY seat for $30,000, on easy terms.

JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND SIX TO EIGHT lots of ground, on line of steam cars, to be paid for in monthly payments. Address Box No. 6, Station G, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.

The limited partnership of STONE, NICHOLS & STONE is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. FOULKE STONE,
WM. S. NICHOLS,
GEO. E. STONE,
General Partners.
HENRY A. STONE,
By his Att'y J. Foulke Stone,
Special Partner.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of STONE, NICHOLS & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm of STONE, NICHOLS & STONE as Bankers and Brokers at No. 50 Wall-st.

WM. S. NICHOLS,
GEO. E. STONE,
J. FOULKE STONE,
WM. L. JENKINS, Jr.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of J. J. MERIAN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. J. J. MERIAN retiring. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

J. J. MERIAN,
ALFRED MERIAN.

NEW-YORK, 30th September, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm of J. J. MERIAN & CO., under the firm name of ALFRED MERIAN & CO., Mr. J. J. MERIAN remaining special partner.

ALFRED MERIAN,
JACQUES FORRER.

NEW-YORK, 1st October, 1867.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—as 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.

Classical, Commercial, English and French, with Preparatory and Post-Graduate Departments, No. 126 West Fourth-street, corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college, and is easy of access from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas.

It has received its patronage for a quarter of a century from the best families of New-York and vicinity, is now in successful operation and has room to admit additional pupils.

Little boys are watched over with special kindness and care. Terms reasonable. For particulars see Catalogue, to be had at the Institute, which parents are especially invited to visit.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
NOS. 48 AND 50 EAST 24TH-ST.,
will reopen Sept. 17.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils for the last twelve years. Over two hundred last year.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.

REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK. REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 16. Rev. GEO. W. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Principal. Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL. B., Vice-Principal. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. Young men prepared for college, business, West Point, Naval Academy or Mining School. Modern languages under charge of experienced instructors. There are no extra charges. Circulars at the bookstores.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 809 Broadway, teach Book-keeping and Arithmetic practically. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Gentlemen can secure private rooms day or evening.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL

for young ladies, in No. 445 West 22d-st.; for young gentlemen in Nos. 367 and 371 West 23d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 10.

A Kindergarten, Primary Classes, and a spacious hall for Gymnastics and Dancing are connected with the Institute.

H. GERCKE, ROS. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

EVENING CLASSES OF FRENCH,
BY
MR. C. FABREGON, A. M.,
No. 218 West 47th-st.,
Third door west of Broadway.
Also,
Furnished rooms to let, to gentlemen.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Reopens Oct. 7. Examination for admission, Oct. 3, 10 A. M.

For catalogues and information apply to Dean of Faculty.

HENRY DRISLER, LL.D.,
Acting President.

49th-st., corner 4th-av., New-York.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

The Academic year will begin MONDAY, Oct. 7. The students are requested to be present for matriculation on that day at 9½ A. M.

Examinations of candidates for admission will be held on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Oct. 4 and 5, beginning each day at 10 o'clock A. M.

HENRY DRISLER, LL. D., Acting President.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,
will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.

Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The tenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, and will continue until May 14, 1868. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar.

For catalogues containing fuller information address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden &c.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 49th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Miss V. W. will be at home after Sept. 16; meanwhile address Box No. 315 New-York Post-office.

LESPINASSE
FRENCH INSTITUTE,

Washington Heights. French the language of the school. Spanish, German and English, classics; graduating courses for surveying and business. Circulars at No. 183 Broadway; No. 913, drug-store; No. 701, music-store.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY,
IN WASHINGTON-SQUARE.
Classical, Commercial, Primary, French.
Fits for College, Business, West Point.

FRIEND'S SEMINARY,
ON RUTHERFORD-PLACE.

This institution will reopen on the 9th inst. For admission or circular apply at the school.

H. FOULKE, Principal.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
LIMITED BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.,
Will reopen on 20th September. Boarding pupils, six.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS'

English and French Day School for young ladies, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 106 West 42d-st., New-York.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH

Reopened her seminary for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., on the 23d of September.

CORNWALL'S CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1,329 BROADWAY, corner of 37th-st.

S. A. FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, No. 896 6th-av., near 40th-st.

Sufficient time is given to explain the difficulties each pupil meets with, and great pains are taken to teach him HOW TO STUDY. THIS IS DONE SO THOROUGHLY THAT HE NEEDS NO HELP AT HOME.

Among the patrons of the school are:

Rev. T. S. Hastings,	Horatio S. Brown,
Rev. Isaac Ferris,	Joel D. Hunter,
Rev. Peter Stryker,	Charles Folsom,
Rev. Howard Osgood,	Gamaliel G. Smith,
Rev. E. H. Chapin,	William M. Vermilye,
Rev. M. Meier Smith,	John J. Donaldson,
Dr. Chas. F. Taylor,	William H. Osborn,
George A. Wicks,	Charles A. Davison,
Charles Scribner,	John P. March,
Chas. H. Ludington,	Edward Smith,
Robert Jaffray,	William P. Williams,
John A. Stewart,	William E. A. Mackintosh.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FOR young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st. Prof. E. FEZANDIE will reopen his school at the above address, on Sept. 17. Can be seen from the 1st, between 3 and 5 o'clock. Complete primary, commercial, scientific and classical instruction; modern languages. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

YOUNG LADIES' ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school, with Primary Department, will reopen Sept. 18 at No. 102 Remsen-st. Misses HARRISON & RANNEY, Principals of the Day Department; Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, Principal of the Boarding Department.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Oct. 14, for classes in Calisthenics, or Light Gymnastics, to meet MONDAY and THURSDAY, P. M.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW ACADEMY—HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1¾ miles South of West Point. Healthy location; fine scenery; a well-disciplined and thorough school. For circulars, address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

CIRCULARS OF SEVERAL GOOD Schools, for use of parents, at J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.'S bookstore, No. 430 Broome-st., near Broadway. Also a complete Register of Teachers who seek positions.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Miss H. will be at home on and after Sept. 12. Until then address by letter as above.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, Brooklyn, is removed to the Leffert's Mansion, No. 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av., and will open its seventh year, with enlarged and improved facilities, Sept. 16.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI, ASSISTED BY MME. GRIEUMARD, will reopen her English and French school for young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, TUESDAY, Sept. 24.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 110 West 42d-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 23.

MISS SARAH A. YOUNG, NO. 1,214 BROADway, will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 16, for children of both sexes. There is a spacious gymnasium where the children are exercised daily.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON FAMILY SCHOOL, Cromwell, three miles from Middletown, Conn., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 11. For circulars, address MISS ROBERTSON, Cromwell, Conn.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for Young Ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A NATIVE FRENCH TEACHER RESIDES IN THE FAMILY.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on Monday, Sept. 23.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS 888 6th-av., bet. 39th and 40th sts.; for girls 66 West 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 16. Address E. M. COE.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens for boarding and day pupils Sept. 18.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 250 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS ABBOTT'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, No. 15 East 21st-st., will reopen Sept. 23.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT WILL REOPEN her school, No. 24 East 19th-st., Sept. 16.

INSTRUCTION.

ORANGE PRIORY.

A Home Boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept. 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON
WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

BERNARD-FRENCH INSTITUTE,

Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will open Monday, Sept. 23.

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

Pupils prepared for business, college, West Point, Naval Academy and Mining School. Primary department for young boys.

PROF. A. BERNARD,
SANDERSON SMITH, Mining Engineer,
Directors.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.

The best talent in Europe and America is secured, and no inferior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution.

The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired during the past four years, that of the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America.

TERMS.—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER,
A. F. LEJEAL,
HENRY MOLLENHAUER,
Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

A PROTESTANT FRENCH DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Will be opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, 1867, at No. 11 Livingston-place, (Stuyvesant-square.)

References permitted to Profs. L. Agassiz, A. Guyot and D. Cherbuliez; Rev. Ray Palmer, D. D., &c. Full information and circulars can be obtained at the above address, and at Mr. Christern's foreign book-store, No. 863 Broadway.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,

Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 16. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Six have just entered college unconditionally—four Columbia, one Harvard, one Yale. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, very select, delightfully situated, and affording unusual advantages for a solid and elegant education. Expense for full board and the regular course of study, $380 per annum.

REFERENCES: Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D.; Mr. William H. Appleton, Mr. James Winslow, and Mr. Samuel Hawk, St. Nicholas Hotel. For prospectus, address

REV. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 129 5th-av., near 20th-st.

Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments, and playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS,

Florida, Orange County, N. Y. Next session opens Oct. 21; superior advantages offered; number limited to 30; institution endowed; terms $150 per session of 20 weeks.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Theory Classes now forming.

Terms $15 per quarter.

MLLE. M. TARDIVEL'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS JAUDON'S
DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 56 7TH-AV.,
OPENED SEPT. 19.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL,
for the careful
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 907 Broadway.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

GALIN METHOD.—C. H. FARNHAM'S classes in vocal music will open at Church of Ascension Lecture-room, No. 68 West 11th-st., (two doors west of 5th-av.,) MONDAY, Oct. 28, at 3½ and 7½ P. M. Tickets, circulars and pamphlets at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; pamphlets of American News Company and of newsdealers.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, IN charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, a family school for girls, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Terms $250 per year. Circulars can be had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 118 Broadway; of J. M. RANKIN, No. 152 Broadway.

AT NO. 36 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—English, French and German school; German taught as in Germany; day school for children and young ladies; evening classes for young ladies and gentlemen.

MISS McINTOSH'S "HOME CLASS" for the study of History and Literature will meet on MONDAY, Nov. 4, at 11½ A. M., at No. 33 West 27th-st., where ladies desiring admission to the class, can address Miss McIntosh by note or in person.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—AN English, French and Classical School for Boys, corner of 6th-av. and 39th-st., Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 23.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MISS OLSSEN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 279 4th-av., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 32 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies, No. 352 West 20th-st., reopened on MONDAY, Sept 16.

A SMALL SELECT FRENCH AND ENGlish School in the vicinity of 20th-st. and 5th-av.; for circulars apply at No. 49 East 23d-st.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass.; a family school for 20 boys. S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL, AT NO. 1,182 Broadway, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

N. W. STARR'S COMMERCIAL AND Collegiate Institute, (recently of Yonkers, N. Y.,) New-Canaan, Conn. Number limited. Now in session.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,214 Broadway, reopens Sept. 16.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD COLLEGE wishes to take two or three private pupils for the Winter; best references given. Address H. AINSWORTH, Box No. 119 Times Office.

A CLERGYMAN CONNECTED WITH A City parish desires one or more pupils for private instruction in the classics or in English branches. Address TUTOR, General Theological Seminary, 20th-st.

WANTED—A VISITING TEACHER TO GIVE lessons in English and French two hours each day, to a girl 12 years of age. Address or call at No. 400 West 23d-st.

3D-AV., NEAR 26TH-ST.—SCHOOL AND Business College.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAMERS AND ENGINES
FOR SALE.

ONE PROPELLER STEAMER, 156 feet x 24 1-2 feet beam.

ONE PROPELLER STEAMER, 178 feet x 28 feet beam.

ONE PROPELLER STEAMER, 145 feet x 32 feet beam.

ONE PROPELLER STEAMER, 171 feet x 28 feet 10 inches beam.

ONE PROPELLER STEAMER, 180 feet x 31 feet beam.

ALL WITH LOW-PRESSURE ENGINES.

ONE STEAM ENGINE, 15 Horse Power, Second-hand.

ONE STEAM ENGINE, 8 Horse Power, Second-hand.

ONE STEAM ENGINE, 6 Horse Power, Second-hand.

ONE HIGH-PRESSURE PROPELLER ENGINE, 20-inch diameter, 24-inch stroke, Second-hand.

Also,

TWO DIMPFEL BLOWERS. Apply to

C. W. COPELAND,
No. 171 BROADWAY, New-York City.

WANTED—A CIPHER KEY: ONE THAT WILL constitute a combination of words such as will appear a comprehensive and common phraseology, and yet be understood in another sense; one expressed by signs or numbers will not answer. Address C. A., Box No. 110 Times office.

TOOTHACHE CURED INSTANTLY, with George Herrmann's Pearl Powder; applicable also to teething children. For sale by all druggists, at 50 cents per box. E. WEIDIG, HERRMANN & CO., No. 201 William-st., New-York.

PAINT BRUSHES, KALSOMINE; ALSO, brushes of every description, at the brush factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., New-York, Harper's Building.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

LOT IN GREENWOOD FOR SALE—A full sized inclosed lot in the centre of the cemetery. Address J. S. PARKER, No. 1 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BLACK SETTER DOG, THORoughly broken and a good retriever. For particulars inquire at No. 186 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken, N. J.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 19
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 16
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 30

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency, TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85. TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88. Baggage checked through to Paris. Medical attendance free of charge.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

ERIN, HALL.....SATURDAY, Oct. 12

Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100. Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

PALMYRA.....Oct. 9
SIBERIA.....Oct. 16

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR: AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 9.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 6.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 13.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....70

Payable in Gold.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES. Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Oct. 12.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, Oct. 19.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 26.

From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency: To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location. Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company,

INMAN LINE,

will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks.

Sailing from New-York:
ETNA.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23
CITY OF CORK.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20
From Pier No. 45 North River.
Sailing from Antwerp:
ETNA.....Sept. 28
CITY OF CORK.....Oct. 28

RATES OF PASSAGE:

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM ANTWERP.	
First cabin.....	$100	First cabin.....	$80
Steerage.....	40	Steerage.....	40
Payable in currency.		Payable in gold.	

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW-YORK of the Inman Line will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. Rates of Passage—First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $35—currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 12.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Oct. 26.

The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3, North River for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at 12 M., to be followed by the steamers Bellona and Wm. Penn.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

CHICAGO.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:

FULTON.....C. H. Townsend.....Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden.....Saturday, Nov. 23
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend.....Saturday, Dec. 21
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden.....Saturday, Jan. 18

and every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS.....$120
SECOND-CLASS.....70

Through tickets to London $5 extra. An experienced surgeon on board. The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information apply to JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.

Steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Oct. 26, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN. First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35. From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $43, gold.

EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.

First cabin, $210; 2d cabin, $130; steerage, $70, gold.

For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY..Oct. 9
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 19
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 26
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 30

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin.....	$100	Steerage.....	$30
First Cabin to London.	105	Steerage to London.....	35
First Cabin to Paris....	115	Steerage to Paris.....	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Oct. 10.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICHARD ADAMS, Oct. 17.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Oct. 24.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, at noon on SATURDAY, Oct. 5. SATURDAY, Nov. 2.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....80
Payable in gold.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

OCT. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. PARKER.
OCT. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. CAVERLY.
OCT. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamer of Nov. 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, from San Francisco, Dec. 4; at Yokohama with steamers NEW YORK, for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA, for Nagasaki and Shanghae.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

The fast and elegant steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. ELISHA HOWES, will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on THURSDAY, Oct. 10, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer AMERICA. Capt. E. WAKEMAN.

The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

For passage or freight apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.

WILLIAM H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st. Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA. Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
CHANGE OF DAY OF SAILING.
LEAVE EVERY SATURDAY.
FREIGHT AT THE REDUCED RATES.

Steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Oct. 12, 1867.

Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. THOS. LYON, leaves SATURDAY, Oct. 19, 1867.

At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

All goods destined for the interior, shipped by this Line, consigned to the Central Railroad and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, or to Octavus Cohen & Co., Agents in Savannah, will be forwarded to place of destination at a total cost not to exceed that now charged by the combination lines. R. LOWDEN, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
FREIGHT AT HALF TARIFF RATES.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Oct. 10.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Oct. 17.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in the interior of Florida and by Florida steamers to all points on the coast.

For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.

The splendid steamship PERIT, E. A. DELANEY, Commander, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4, North River, and will sail with dispatch.

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

Goods forwarded to Indianola and Lavacca without charge, and also to the interior by railroad without charge for drayage in Galveston.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

EXTRA STEAMER ON TUESDAY, OCT. 8.

PROMETHEUS, Capt. F. M. HARRIS, Will leave Pier No. 6 North River at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points south in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, No. 13 Broadway.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST. Freights, as usual, lower than by any other line.

First cabin passage, $15.

A popular steamship of this line will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships

MONEKA, Capt. WINCHESTER, THURSDAY, Oct. 10,
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Oct. 17,

from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

The GEN. GRANT will follow Oct. 19.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship RAPIDAN, Capt. EATON, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.—The steamship RAPIDAN, leaving Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at 3 P. M., will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers without expense at New-Orleans.

For rates of freight apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Weil & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.

N. B.—All goods warranted.

FURNITURE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany Parlor and Chamber Furniture.

Dining-room Suites.
Spring and Hair Mattresses, &c., &c.
Enameled and Chamber Furniture, by DEGRAAF & TAYLOR.

Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, No. 65 Chrystie-st., and Nos. 130 and 132 Hester-st., entrance No. 87 Bowery.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

SPRINGMEYER BROS.

LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)

Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.

No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

AT FISHLEY'S.

THE ELYSIAN BED.

No. 56 East 13th-st., two doors west of Broadway.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.

We manufacture and sell, in suites or single pieces, all kinds of FURNITURE, cheaper than any other house. Also, MATTRESSES, LOOKING-GLASSES, SELF-ROCKING and CRADLES of all kinds, SOFA and SECRETARY BEDSTEADS.

Call and save money.

No. 288 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Note the No. Second furniture store from corner.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE, VIA BRISTOL, R. I.

FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M. daily.

Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.

These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.

Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 30th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 389 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 28 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.

Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 28, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.

The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE.

WEST, NORTH AND EAST.

Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.

First class passenger fares from New-York:

To Albany and Troy.	$ 50	Saratoga.....	1 75
Schenectady.....	87	Fort Edward.....	2 45
Fonda.....	1 39	Whitehall.....	3 30
Utica.....	2 45	Rutland.....	4 90
Rome.....	2 78	Burlington.....	6 99
Syracuse.....	3 54	North Adams.....	2 00
Rochester.....	5 30	St. Albans.....	7 25
Lockport.....	6 35	Ogdensburgh.....	10 50
Suspension Bridge.....	6 75	Montreal.....	9 45
Buffalo.....	6 75		

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.

Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 308 West-st., or on board.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Oct. 8, 10:30 A. M.	Monday, Oct. 7, 9 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 9, 11:30 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 8, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 10, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 9, 3 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 11, 2 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 11, 6 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 12, 2:30 P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 12, 7 A. M.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 30, the steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 3:30 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, Sept. 25, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 P. M. for above-named places.

ALBANY DAY LINE.—THE STEAMBOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 34th-st. pier at 8:45, on alternate days, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Malden, Catskill and Hudson.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. BUNCE, will leave Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 1 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY—THE steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River at 3 o'clock daily, and foot 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

RAILROADS.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 7, trains will leave as follows from foot of Cortlandt-st.:

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Via Kensington, 7 A. M., *6:30 P. M., 12 night. Fare $3.
Camden, 1 P. M. Fare $2 25. 4:30 P. M. Fare $3.
West Philadelphia, 10 A. M., 12 noon, 5 P. M. Fare $3 25.
For Baltimore and Washington, 8:40 A. M., 12 noon, *7:30 P. M.
For South and Southwest, 8:40 A. M., *7:30 P. M.
For the West, 8:40 A. M., 12 noon, 5 P. M., *7:30 P. M.

The 8:40 A. M. and 5 P. M. through with but one change of cars to Cincinnati and Chicago.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Via Kensington, 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., 12 night.
Camden, 8 A. M.
West Philadelphia, 9 A. M., 1:30 P. M., *6:30 P. M.
From Washington, 7:45 A. M., 12:15 P. M., *7 P. M.

*Daily. Baggage to be checked must be delivered fifteen minutes before departure from New-York.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.

Leave James-slip:

7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and all way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3:30 P. M. Express train for River Head and for Greenport, Saturday's only.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., Farmingdale, Glen Cove, and all way stations, and for North Islip Saturday's only. To take effect Oct. 3.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M.; arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:58 P. M.

To take effect Oct. 6.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.

3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

COAL.

COAL DELIVERED BY PARMELE BROTHERS IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

English House Cannel, Liverpool and American Orrell, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill Coals carefully prepared for family and office use.

Orders received at No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

MEETINGS.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—Sixty-second Anniversary Meeting at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

SAMUEL J. HUBBARD, M. D., President.
ELLSWORTH ELIOT, M. D., Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 Washington-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of October, 1867, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage:

21,621	Woolen Blankets.
7,311	Rubber Blankets.
5,088	Rubber Ponchos.
60,465	Pegged Bootees, pairs.
88,125	Hand-sewed Bootees, pairs.
36,360	Hand-sewed Boots, pairs.
31,835	Peg'd Boots, pairs.
22,964	Great Coats, horse.
105,992	Do. do. foot.
25,418	Gray Flan'l Shirts.
65,919	Domet Shirts.
134	Unif. Coats, Art. Musicians.
594	Jack'ts, Cav. do.
262	Unif. Coats, Engineers.
26	do. do. Ordnance.
65,548	Stable Frocks.
316	Do. do. Art. Music.
361	Do. do. Inft. do.
10,000	Mosquito bars.
226,325	Knapsacks.
3,999	do. straps, sets.
100,201	Haversacks, painted.
236	Haversacks, unpainted.
232,511	Canteens.
4,255	Cotton overalls.
1,069,159	Hat numbers.
19,490	Do. Feathers.
1,022	Do. Bugles, Non. Reg.
1,080	Brass Scales, N.C.S. pairs.
4,695½	Brass Scales, Sergts., pairs.
100	Scale Buttons, pairs.
434	Hosp. Stewds. Letters U.
437	Hosp. Stewds. Letters S.
1,542	Scale Slides, pairs.
4,517	Cap Covers.
3,263	Fifes.
382	Rings for Lt. Art. Caps, pairs.
21	Red Hair Plumes.
13,003	Pickaxes.
16,825	Do. Handles.
16,836	Axes, felling.
6,069	Axe-handles.
16,616	Axe-slings.
33,597	Hatchets.
24,999	Hatchet-handles.
19,242	Hatchet-slings.
9,686	Spades
1,514	Shovels.
5,546	Stove Pipe, pieces of.
2	Camp Color Staffs.
35	Canteen Straps.
66,378	Mess Pans.
26,694	Camp Kettles.
2	Sibley Tents.
47	Wall Tent Flies.
3	Marque Tents
436	Hospi'l Tent Poles, sets.
244,639	C. F. Drawers.
7,094	Domet Drawers.
15,400	Trousers, horse.
197,131	Forage Caps.
33,274	Unif. Hats, untrimmed.
21,396	Do. Inft., trimmed.
3,078	Do. Cav., trimmed.
995	Do. Art., trimmed.
124,958	Great Coat straps.
13,468	Jackets, Cav. privates.
8,266	Unif. Coats, Inft. privates.
2,859	Do. do., Art. do.
277,413	Hat-cords, Inft.
460	Do., Hospital Stewards.
144	Eagles for Lt. Art. Caps.
8	Tulips, do., do.
227,212	Hat Eagles.
7,426	Hat Castles.
4,022	Shells and flames.
80,815	Crossed Sabres.
42,689	Crossed Cannon.
277,149	Hat Bugles.
39,797	Hat Cords, Cav.
30,197	Hat Cords, Art.
1,252,604	Hat Letters.
39	Hat Cord and Tassels.
638	Hosp. Stewds. Cap Wreaths.
23	Knit Drawers.
300	Unif. Coats, Inft., Boys.
426	Trowsers, foot, Boys.
104	Pairs Bootees, Boys.
100	Shirts Flannel, Boys.
759	Gray Blue Great Coats, foot.
74	Trowsers, foot.
136	Trowsers, foot, Gray Blue.
17	Talmas and Hoods.
186	Unif. Coats, Art., Kersey.
14	Turbans, Zouave.
983	Wall Tent Poles, sets.
15,686	Common do. do.
10,742	Hospit'l Tent Pins, large.
13,598	Do. do., small.
378,043	Common do.
3,327	Wall do., large.
2,698	Stoves for Sibley tents.
188	Stoves for Sibley Tents and Pipe.
37,216	Ers. Chevrons.
691,649	⅞ yds. Worsted Lace.
5	Hat Cords, Ord'ce.
46,376	Leather N'k Stocks.
58,012	Scales, Corp'ls and Privates, prs.
51	Iron Pots.
1,310	Machine-sewed Bootees, prs.

Also, a quantity of irregular and damaged clothing and equipage. Samples of all can be seen at the depot for ten days prior to the sale, and catalogues will be furnished on application at this office, or at the depot, No. 400 Washington-st.

Terms cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depots. The goods must be removed from the depot within ten days from date of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

C. G. SAWTELLE, Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Quartermaster, U. S. A., in charge of Depot A, C and E.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 46 Union-square, near 17th-st.,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Comprising a general assortment of Brussels and Axminster carpets, carved rosewood suites covered in crimson plush; ditto in purple plush; carved rosewood piano, made by Chickering; pier and mantel mirrors, elegant ormolu candelabras, with clock and card-receiver to match; pier and mantel mirrors, papier-mache quartettes, carved mahogany bedsteads, armour a glace, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, lounges and arm-chairs, divans in brocatel, elegant brocatel window curtains, lace curtains, mahogany marble-top washstand, mahogany dining table, dining-room suite in lasting, together with china, crockery and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY.

PARTITION SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—Will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Oct. 8, at 12 o'clock at noon, the valuable STORE AND LOT OF GROUND NO. 636 BROADWAY, on the east side, commencing 52 feet 3 inches north of Houston-st. Lot 25 by 100 feet in depth. Sale peremptory. Terms at sale. For full particulars apply to WM. J. MARRIN, Esq., Referee, No. 52 Wall-st., or C. W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 5 Tryon-row, or at auctioneer's office, No. 77 Cedar-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, BLANKETS, SHEETS, &c.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell by auction at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 7, at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of household furniture, removed from a country residence, consisting of elegant parlor suites, velvet and Brussels carpets, etageres, corner stands, brocatel and laced curtains, easy chairs, lounges, rosewood and black walnut bedroom suites, painted cottage suites, mattress, beds, quilts, sheets, &c., extension tables, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, buffets.

Also, a large variety of fine glassware, French, China, dinner and tea sets, &c.

Also, silver-plated ware, tea sets, spoons, forks, nut crackers, &c., &c.

Kitchen furniture in great variety, with which the sale will commence.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY MORTGAGEE SALE OF A COMPLETE BOOK-BINDING ESTABLISHMENT; EMBOSSING, STAMPING AND STANDING PRESSES; CUTTING, ROLLING AND BACKING MACHINES; GILDING STAMPS AND DIES, &c.—By EDWARD SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 16 Spruce-st., New-York, the entire contents of the extensive book-binding establishment, comprising 3 large embossing presses, 3 backing machines, 10 standing presses, 1 rolling machine, 1 steam sawing machine, 3 cutting machines, 2 hand stamping presses, 1 iron safe, (Herring, maker,) a large assortment of gilding stamps and types, pressing boards, and everything appertaining to an extensive book-binding establishment.

All of which will be sold in separate parcels.

N. B.—Sale will be positive and peremptory.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c., BELONGING TO A GENTLEMAN HAVING NO FURTHER USE FOR THEM.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction, at the private stables No. 46 East 41st-st., near Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Oct. 8, at 10 o'clock, three stylish carriage horses, one pair steel gray and one black, with long tails and manes, from 6 to 8 years' old, 16 hands; either horse can be driven together or single. They are sound, kind and gentle in any harness.

ALSO,

An elegant PHAETON, made by Brewster, top front and seat for coachman behind. Also, an elegant circular front CLARENCE, made by Wood Brothers, in perfect order. Also, a very fine set DOUBLE HARNESS, made by Trainor. They can be seen a day previous to the sale as above.

Also, at private sale, the complete first-class brick stable as above, (No. 46 East 41st-st.,) 20x60, lot 100 feet; with five stalls and all modern improvements. Apply to the auctioneers.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT DWELLING in 128th-st., Harlem, between 2d and 3d avs., six doors from 2d-av.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell by auction, on MONDAY, Oct. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the private dwelling in 128th-st., Harlem, a fine assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, pier mirrors, parlor suites, gasfixtures, brocatel and lace curtains, bedroom suites, rosewood dressing bureaus, wardrobes, bedsteads, lounges, easy chairs, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, blankets, quilts, sheets, &c.; also, a fine assortment of dining-room furniture, glass, crockery, &c.; also, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

ELEGANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MARBLE STATUARY, &C., BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF RICHARD E. CAHMAN, ESQ., DECEASED.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture, paintings, statuary, &c., contained in his late residence, No. 41 West 31st-st. The above will be on exhibition on Tuesday, Oct. 8. Tickets of admission may be procured on applying to the auctioneers, No. 93 Liberty-st.

Particulars hereafter.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE, French plate mirrors, parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement mirrors, curtains and cornices, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, china and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c.

THIS DAY, (Monday,) Oct. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 82 East 35th-st., near Lexington-av., old No. 142. This sale will embrace the entire furniture of the four-story house, from the basement to the attic. Catalogues early this morning.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN partition. JOSEPH E. BRUSH and others against JOHN V. BRUSH and others. In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of July, 1867, the undersigned Referee, duly appointed by said Court, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, all those four contain pieces or parcels of land lying and being in the Tenth Ward of the City of New-York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Delancey-st., distant fifty feet easterly from the easterly side of Forsyth-st., running thence easterly along Delancey-st., one hundred feet, thence northerly one hundred feet, thence westerly one hundred feet, thence southerly one hundred feet to the northerly side of Delancey-st., the point of beginning, being one hundred feet in front and rear by one hundred feet in depth on each side, and known by the street Nos. 40, 42, 44 and 46 Delancey-st., in said City of New-York.

WM. SINCLAIR, Referee.

J. & W. SHRADY, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

P. V. R. STANTON, Guardian ad litem and Attorney for Defendants.

E. W. BISHOP, Attorney for Defendant Robert Ray.

The above sale is postponed to TUESDAY, Oct. 15, 1867, at the same hour and place.

WM. SINCLAIR, Referee.

Dated Sept. 25, 1867.

sep26-law8

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 4TH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, No. 61 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y., Sept. 26, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon the real estate of John Sexton, known as Nos. 16 and 16½ Desbrosses-st., New-York City, for the payment of a tax assessed against Morris Oppenheim, distiller et al. as due the United States, and for fraud committed by said Oppenheim upon the Internal Revenue Laws:

And that said property will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on the 17th day of October, 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector 4th Dist. New-York.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT STATE OF NEW-YORK, No. 61 Chambers-st., New-York, Sept. 26, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I have distrained upon the real estate of William C. Rhinelander, known as No. 74 Robinson-st., in this City, for the payment of a tax assessed against J. H. McGee, distiller, et al., as due the United States and for fraud upon the Internal Revenue Laws committed by said J. H. McGee et al.

And that said real estate will be sold at public auction on the premises on the seventeenth day of October, A. D. 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector Fourth District New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-NIGHT.

MAX MARETZEK.....Director

ITALIAN OPERA.
TO-NIGHT—ERNANI.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Oct. 7, at 8.
Only night of Verdi's most celebrated opera,
ERNANI.
MME. PAREPA ROSA.
Sig. E. PANCANI. Sig. ANTONUCCI.
Sig. C. ORLANDINI.
(His first appearance this season.)
TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, Oct. 8,
Only night of Donizetti's popular opera,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
SENORA ANGELA PERALTA,
Sig. ANASTASI. BELLINI. BARILI.
ON WEDNESDAY—NO OPERA.

WEDNESDAY EVENING being set apart for the debut of the Celebrated German Tragedienne,

FANNY JANAUSCHEK,

who will appear in Grillparzer's Tragedy,

MEDEA.
THURSDAY—OPERA IN BROOKLYN.
OTHELLO.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 11,
Revival of Meyerbeer's masterwork,
THE HUGUENOTS,

which will be produced with great splendor, and with a cast never before equaled in America, including

MME. PAREPA ROSA,
SENORA ANGELA PERALTA,
MME. NATALI TESTA.
Signor ANASTASI. Signor BELLINI.
Signor ORLANDI. Signor MEDINI.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—GRAND MATINEE.
PRICES AS USUAL.

Tickets and Reserved Seats for any of the above-named performances can be had at the Academy of Music; at Pond's (up town) Music Store, No. 865 Broadway; at G. Schirmer's Music Store, No. 701 Broadway, and down town, at the Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MAX MARETZEK.....Director

FANNY JANAUSCHEK,

Her first appearance in America on WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 9, in Grillparzer's celebrated tragedy of MEDEA.

Box office now open at the Academy of Music and at the usual places. Seats can be secured for the first six representations in advance.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

General admission.....$1 50
Reserved seats in the balcony.....50 cents extra
Reserved seats in the orchestra.....$1 extra
Family Circle.....75 cents
Private boxes.....$6 to $12

N. B.—Miss Fanny Janauschek's second appearance will take place on SATURDAY, OCT. 12, in Mosenthal's drama of DEBORAH, (Leah, the Forsaken.)

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 11,
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 12,
AND
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at 2 o'clock.

will be presented Mr. Augustin Daly's original and greatly successful picturesque drama, as played at the New-York Theatre for over 150 nights,

UNDER THE GASLIGHT,
UNDER THE GASLIGHT,
UNDER THE GASLIGHT,

with all the ORIGINAL SCENERY,
THE GREAT ORIGINAL CAST,
AND
THE WONDROUS RAILROAD SENSATION,
under the author's personal direction.

Box office will be open for securing seats on WEDNESDAY MORNING at 8 A. M.

Admission, 50 cents; Dress Circle, 75 cents; reserved seats, $1; Boxes, $10.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT IN BROOKLYN,

WITH

Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. J. K. Mortimer,
A. H. Davenport, C. T. Parsloe, Jr.,
Mrs. Skerrett, Mr. James Dunn,
Mrs. Wright, in their original parts.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, 14TH-ST., OPENS TO-NIGHT!

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN.....Lessee and Director

THE NOVELTY OF THE DAY
and the
HIT OF THE SEASON,
GRAND DUCHESS,
received with
IMMENSE APPLAUSE.
All the gems
APPLAUDED AND ENCORED.
OFFENBACH'S MUSIC THE RAGE.
"LA SABRE DE MON PERE" and "DITES LUI,"
and all the choice morceaux
POPULAR AND CAPTIVATING,
THE PRESS UNANIMOUS
in pronouncing this Opera the
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN.
It will be presented every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY,
by the
GREAT PARISIAN OPERA COMPANY.
APPROPRIATE SCENES and BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES.
COMPLETE ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS.
Doors open at 7¼; Overture begins at 7:55 P. M.
FIRST GRAND DUCHESS MATINEE,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9, at 1 o'clock.

WORRELL SISTERS'

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Engagement of the accomplished Artiste,
MLLE. MARIE ZOE,
Who will appear in her inimitable personation of the
FRENCH SPY.
Mr. J. W. ALBRAUGH.....as.....MOHAMMED
THE GREAT BROADSWORD COMBAT.
Fine scenic effects, tableaux, &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

EDWIN FORREST.
LAST WEEK POSITIVELY OF EDWIN FORREST.
THIS EVENING, METAMORA.
EDWIN FORREST as METAMORA.
TUESDAY—METAMORA. WEDNESDAY—OTHELLO. THURSDAY—PIZARRO. FRIDAY, LAST NIGHT—HAMLET.
SATURDAY—BENEFIT OF Mr. HARRY EYTINGE.
MONDAY—JULIA DEAN.

BUNYAN HALL,

Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM."
"GRAND,"
"BEAUTIFUL,"
"IMPRESSIVE,"
"WONDERFUL,"
"STARTLING,"
"MAGNIFICENT,"
"A COMPLETE SUCCESS."

Such are the exclamations heard nightly at this great moral entertainment. Open at 7; begins at 8. Matinee at 2 o'clock on TUESDAY and SATURDAY. Admission 50 cents and $1.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Theory Classes now forming.

Terms $15 per quarter.

THE ONE I LOVE BEST.

The beautiful new waltz by Thomas Baker played every night at Wallack's Theatre. A real mirror with handsome gilt border adorns the title page. Price, 75 cents; copies mailed.

WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.
Branch store No. 865 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, 14TH-ST., OPENS TO-NIGHT!

LECTURES.

FACT AND FICTION.—A LECTURE BY JOHN B. GOUGH will be given on TUESDAY EVENING, 8th inst., at the COOPER INSTITUTE, for the benefit of sick and disabled soldiers and their families, and the widows and orphans of the fallen in the late war, under the care of the LADIES' UNION RELIEF ASSOCIATION. Gen. HEINTZELMAN will preside. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, $1. For sale at the principal book-stores, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY.

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

LADIES' CLASS—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.

MISSES' and MASTERS'—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.

GENTLEMEN—Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

F. DODWORTH, DANCING ACADEMY.

No. 120 Pierrepont-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn. Will commence Tuesday, Oct. 1. For days, &c., send or call for a circular. Private lessons given either single or in class. Mr. Dodworth will receive calls from 12 to 2 P. M.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK.

Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms, &c., send for a circular.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 212 5th-av.

Class for MONDAYS and THURSDAYS will commence to-day at 4 o'clock P. M.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

Northwest corner of 28th-st. and Broadway.

EDWARD FERRERO and Mme. DUBREUIL respectfully announce that their classes are open for the reception of pupils. For circulars apply at the Academy.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing a description of the German.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO 24 WEST 4TH-ST.—Classes every day for ladies, gentlemen and children. All dances taught in one quarter; six in six lessons.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING AND Physical Culture, Everett Rooms, corner of 34th-st., and Broadway. Commences TUESDAY, Oct. 15.

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, No. 61 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon the distillery and fixtures known as McGee's Distillery, situated at No. 74 Robinson-st., New-York City, for the payment of a tax assessed against JOHN H. McGEE, distiller, et al., as due the United States, and for fraud upon the Internal Revenue Laws, and said property will be sold at public auction on the premises on the 18th day of October, 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector Fourth District New-York.

JAMES CAGNEY, OFFICE NO. 515 WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR SPRING—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, made to order by Newhouse, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 161 Greene-st., comprising rosewood 7⅓-octave piano, pier mirrors, lace and damask curtains, Brussels and three-ply carpets, walnut chamber suites, with spring beds; curled hair mattresses, fine bed clothing, valuable oil-paintings and engravings, dinner and kitchen furniture, &c. Also, four gold watches, one velvet cloak, cost $300; one velvet dress, cost $310, &c. Catalogues at sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, trustee, that he will, upon the 14th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the Montana Mills, in the town of Cornwall, County of Orange, and State of New-York, put up and offer for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, all and singular the said Montana Mill, with the buildings, real estate, machinery, tools, implements, appliances and appurtenances belonging to the same.

G. L. BECKMAN, Trustee.

Dated Sept. 30, 1867.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

A GREAT EVENT.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8. Production of the new Drama in four acts, written by M. Levick, Esq., founded on the great sensation story, entitled

PALE JANET
OR,
THE TRAGEDY OF RED MARSH FARM,

with NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c., and abounding in NOVEL AND STARTLING EFFECTS.

TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS,
A WONDER! A WONDER!
A LIVING GORILLA,
THE ONLY ONE EVER CAPTURED ALIVE.

This remarkable animal is 2½ years old, 5 feet 2 inches high, and weighs over 200 pounds. Possessed of extraordinary strength, the capture of any of his species was ever deemed impossible by human power. This specimen was finally secured and brought to this country at an expense of

OVER EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS.

An extensive collection of beautiful LIVING FISH, FROM THE GULF OF MEXICO, GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection. PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR,

A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT

A GIANTESS, A DWARF, A CIRCASSIAN GIRL, TEN LIVING SEA LEOPARDS, THREE ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE, LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.

OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

will be presented Craven's new comedy, entitled

MEG'S DIVERSION.

Characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, B. T. Ringgold, A. W. Young, J. B. Polk, J. W. Leonard, and Miss Clara Jennings, Mrs. W. Winter and Miss Annie Ward.

During the evening the orchestra will perform a variety of new music, arranged by Mr. Thomas Baker.

To conclude with F. C. Burnand's last and greatest burlesque, entitled

THE LATEST EDITION OF BLACK-EYED SUSAN, THE LITTLE BILL THAT WAS TAKEN UP.

Characters by Miss Kate Ranoe, (from the principal London theatres,) Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. W. Winter, Miss Mary Barrett, Miss Mary Scott, Messrs. Mark Smith, A. W. Young, George Holland, J. C. Williamson, G. F. Browne, J. W. Leonard, &c.

A new comedy and other novelties in active preparation.

Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8.

"CAPTAIN CROSSTREE IS MY NAME."—Encored every night at WALLACK'S.

"PRETTY SEE-U-SAN, DON'T SAY NO."—Encored every night at WALLACK'S.

"CAPTAIN CROSSTREE IS MY NAME!"—Encored every night at WALLACK'S.

"PRETTY SEE-U-SAN DON'T SAY NO!"—Encored every night at WALLACK'S.

"CAPTAIN CROSSTREE IS MY NAME!"—Encored every night at WALLACK'S.

"PRETTY SEE-U-SAN, DON'T SAY NO!"—Encored every night at WALLACK'S.

"CAPTAIN CROSSTREE IS MY NAME!"—Encored every night at WALLACK'S.

"PRETTY SEE-U-SAN, DON'T SAY NO!"—Encored every night at WALLACK'S.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, 14TH-ST., OPENS TO-NIGHT!

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY

SECOND YEAR OF THE BLACK CROOK.
HOUSES STILL CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING
to witness
THE WORLD-RENOWNED SPECTACLE
and JARRETT & PALMER'S
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,

which for excellence and numbers stands unequaled either in

EUROPE OR AMERICA.
MONDAY EVENING AND EVERY EVENING.
THE FAIRY GROTTO,
ILLUMINATED BALL-ROOM,
ELEGANT NEW DANCES,
GRAND CARNIVAL,
FULL MASQUERADE,
THE MECHANICAL DONKEY,
SPLENDID NEW COSTUMES,
DAZZLING ARMORS,
MAGNIFICENT TABLEAUX.
The beautiful ballet of the
CARNIVAL DE VENICE.
and the chefs d'oeuvre of splendor.
THE DAZZLING AND GORGEOUS
TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT AT 1 O'CLOCK.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT.....Director.

RETURN TO THE CITY of the GREAT NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE, comprising the greatest force of DARING RIDERS, ACCOMPLISHED GYMNASTS, COMICAL CLOWNS, TIGHT-ROPE DANCERS, ACROBATS, SLACK-ROPE VAULTERS, CONTORTIONISTS, EQUILIBRISTS, AND VOLTIGEURS, ever brought together in America, including the BEST ARTISTS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT, now in this country, and forming beyond comparison THE MOST POWERFUL COMBINATION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC TALENT that has ever appeared in New-York.

THE OPENING OF THE SEASON
will take place on
MONDAY NIGHT, OCT. 7,
when will be presented
A MOST BRILLIANT PROGRAMME
OF EXCITING ARENA SCENES,
introducing the entire strength of the
LARGEST AND BEST TROUPE
on the continent, in
NOVEL AND DIVERSIFIED FEATS,
including almost every imaginable variety of
DASHING HORSEMANSHIP
AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES,
presented with
NEW AND GORGEOUS
COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS,
and an attention to completeness and effect in every detail
HITHERTO UNEQUALED IN AMERICA.
THE SUPERB STUD OF
HIGHLY TRAINED HORSES AND PONIES
attached to the New-York Circus is positively unequaled.
A FULL AND EFFICIENT ORCHESTRA,
under the direction of Mr. C. Boswold.
MATINEE AT 2½.
MATINEE AT 2½.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Admission 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents; to reserved seats, 75 cents; children under ten, 50 cents. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The management takes pleasure in announcing that arrangements have been made for the production of a series of

SENSATIONAL NOVELTIES,

of the most unique and gorgeous description, which will be brought forward in rapid succession, and for the speedy introduction to its patrons of numerous

WORLD-RENOWNED ARTISTS,
who have never yet appeared in America.

ZOE IN HER TERRIFIC COMBAT.

ZOE in her wild ARAB DANCE.
ZOE in her triple role of the FRENCH SPY, at the NEW-YORK THEATRE, MONDAY, OCT. 7.

AT THE GREAT FAIR OF THE AMERICAN Institute the patent hair-brushing machine is worked by steam. Have your hair brushed and feel the delightful sensation. For prices address J. RICHARDSON, No. 5 Park-place.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, 14TH-ST., OPENS TO-NIGHT!

MUSICAL.

MASON AND HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, have been awarded a FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION. Fifty styles at $75 to $1,000 each. Second hand instruments of various makers at low prices. ORGANS TO RENT.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservato of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of Piano-fortes with Patent Combination Sounding-Boards.

This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment. Warerooms, 644 and 646 Broadway, N. Y.

A WELL-MERITED SUCCESS.

The celebrated BRASS INSTRUMENTS manufactured by the SCHREIBER CORNET COMPANY have obtained the

FIRST MEDAL

at the International Exhibition in Paris, for their beautiful, clear and sympathetic sound and novelty of construction, combining the greatest advantages for the performer with excellence of material and great durability.

M. J. PAILLARD & CO., Agents, No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

A.—FOR SALE, AT A SACRIFICE, TWO most superb 7¼-octave rosewood piano-fortes, elegantly finished with four round corners, triple earvings and serpentine work, carved legs and magnificent finish; best City makers, having full warrantee for five years; both have exquisite rich tone and will be sold for $400, each cash; wareroom price $750; the greatest absolute bargain to be found, having been taken in the way of trade. Can be examined till Thursday at BATTERSON'S Storage Rooms, No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st.

SIGNOR ANTONIO BARILI ANNOUNCES the publication of one Musical Vocal Album, by subscription. For circular and terms apply at his residence, No. 149 East 9th-st., and the warerooms of Chickering & Sons, throughout the United States. The Album will be published before Christmas; also, will be found the circular of terms for singing lessons, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, all the principal music stores, and Chickering & Sons' warerooms throughout the United States.

PIANO-FORTES.—JENNYS & SON, MANUFACTURERS, Nos. 233 and 235 East 21st-st.—Parties looking for a first-class instrument would do well to examine those of this firm; they are superior in tune and finish, and in price are much below their competitors.

A LADY HAVING A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD 7-octave piano-forte will dispose of it for less than half; cost $650; overstrung bass, carved legs, agraffe treble, with manufacturer's bill of sale and guarantee. Apply at No. 28 3d-st.

AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG LADY teacher will give lessons on the piano, at $10 per quarter, at her own or pupil's residence; thorough instruction guaranteed and best references given. Apply at No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st.

A.—THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF NEW and second-hand piano-fortes in the City to let and sold on installments.

L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

THE MISSES SLOMAN, PROFESSORS of Piano, Singing and Harp. Address J. SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

MARIE ANTOINETTE—RISTORI.

TO-NIGHT.
FRENCH THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Director.....J. GRAU.

NOTICE.—Performance commences precisely at 7½; doors open at 7. In consequence of the numerous changes of scenery and costume in MARIE ANTOINETTE, the performance will commence at 7½ precisely.

Authorized Ristori ticket offices: French Theatre, Schirmer's music-store, No. 701, Chickering's, No. 652, and at Macoy's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, where seats can be secured without any additional charge. Orchestra seats, $2 50; dress circle, $2; private boxes, four seats, $12; proscenium, $20; general admission, $1 50; family circle, 75 cents.

PAOLO GIACOMETTI'S
LAST AND GREAT WORK,
MARIE ANTOINETTE.
ADELAIDE RISTORI as MARIE ANTOINETTE.

Mr. GRAU has the honor to announce that the preparations, on an unprecedented scale of splendor and of lavish expenditure for the production of

GIACOMETTI'S NEW AND ELABORATE WORK,
MARIE ANTOINETTE,

having been completed, its first production in the world will take place on

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Oct. 7, 1867.

In announcing this great dramatic event Mr. Grau begs to state that the tragedy of the eminent author, WHICH IS THE FIRST EVER WRITTEN BY ANY EUROPEAN AUTHOR SOLELY FOR THE AMERICAN STAGE, will be placed before the New-York public WITH EXTRAORDINARY MAGNIFICENCE

TO-NIGHT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, and SATURDAY, Oct. 12, MATINEE—MARIE ANTOINETTE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TUESDAY—MARIE ANTOINETTE.
FIRST TIME IN BROOKLYN, TUESDAY, OCT. 8,
Giacometti's great new tragedy,
MARIE ANTOINETTE,
which will be produced with great splendor.
Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI.....as.....Marie Antoinette.

Mme. Ristori's representations in Brooklyn are limited to TWO performances.

General admission, $1 50; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; family circle, 75 cents.

Ticket offices, Brooklyn Academy; in New-York, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

TUESDAY NEXT WEEK MME. RISTORI'S LAST NIGHT IN BROOKLYN BEFORE HER DEPARTURE FOR HAVANA.

On account of the numerous changes of the costumes and scenery for Marie Antoinette, the performance will commence at 7½. Doors open at 7.

MARIE ANTOINETTE—CAUTION AGAINST SPECULATORS.

The rumor circulated by ticket speculators that all the seats for the MARIE ANTOINETTE nights at the French theatre are sold is false.

The Director requests the public to buy their seats and tickets directly at the authorized Ticket Offices, and also on the evening at the box office of the French theatre, AND NOT outside from the speculators.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, 14TH-ST., OPENS TO-NIGHT!

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM,

Broadway, corner of 30th-st.

Manager and Director.....JOHN DE POL.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS!
THIS EVENING, at 7½.

Will be presented the Grand Spectacular and Magical Féerie, written expressly for this theatre by Arthur Guyas Armengol, entitled the

DEVIL'S AUCTION;
OR,
the GOLDEN BRANCH.

Mlle. ELISA BLASINA, Premiere Danseuse Assoluta.
AUGUSTA SOHLKE, Premiere Danseuse.
ERMESILDA DIANA, Premiere Danseuse.
EUGENIA LUPO, Premiere Danseuse.
AURELIA RICCI, Premiere Danseuse.
Mons. GIOVANI LUPO, Premiere Danseur,

together with

GRAND EUROPEAN BALLET COMPANY,

under the direction of the renowned Maestro, Sig. D. RONZANI.

The Scenery and decorations by the renowned artists, Messrs. CALYO & SONS.

Engagements have been made with

Mlle. GUISEPPINA MORLACCHI,

the now leading Danseuse of Europe, and the beautiful

Mlle. CATRINA CORADINE,

who are daily expected. Due notice of their first appearance will be given.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

JAMES E. HAYES.....Lessee
C. W. Tayleure.....Business Manager
G. L. Fox.....Stage Manager

AN OVERWHELMING SUCCESS!

EVERY NIGHT—Begins at 8; closes 10:40.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON—Begins at 1½; closes 3¼.

FOURTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, whose singularly beautiful personation of RIP VAN WINKLE is the central and most CONSPICUOUS ATTRACTION OF THE TOWN, commanding audiences of surpassing brilliancy, which nightly crowd the theatre before the hour of commencement.

RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1½.

In preparation, with scenery, costumes, &c., expressly imported from London and Paris, Shakespeare's fairy and operatic spectacle, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE,

24th-st., corner Broadway and 5th-av.

MONDAY, OCT. 7, AND EVERY EVENING.
ALADDIN, THE WONDERFUL SCAMP
WIDOW TWANKEY, MR. LEFFINGWELL.
ALADDIN, THE SCAMP, MRS. SEDLEY BROWN.
TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE.
WEDNESDAY, MATINEE AT 2 P. M.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN.....Lessee and Director.

FIRST MATINEE
OF THE
GRAND DUCHESS,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9,
AT ONE O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.

STEINWAY HALL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 10.
THIRD GRAND CONCERT.

L. F. HARRISON.....Director

Third appearance of the great Pianist,
Mr. LEOPOLD DE MEYER,
together with the following artists:

Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON.....Contralto
Signor RANDOLFI.....Baritone
Mr. CARL ROSA.....Violinist
Mr. G. W. COLBY.....Accompanist
Mr. THEO. THOMAS.....Conductor
AND FULL ORCHESTRA.

Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra—the sale of which will commence this morning, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Schuberth's, No. 820 Broadway; Ticket-office, No. 112 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

The Board of Directors take pleasure in announcing that arrangements have been perfected for their twenty-sixth season of Classical Concerts at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

For the more effective interpretation of the masterly compositions selected for each programme, and for securing a perfection surpassing any previous efforts in the annals of this Society, the orchestra will be increased to

100 PERFORMERS

under the conductorship of Mr. CARL BERGMAN.

The first public rehearsal will take place on FRIDAY AFTERNOON of Oct. 25, at 2½ o'clock, at the Academy of Music.

Subscriptions received at Messrs. Jordons & Martens, No. 758 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and J. Schuberth & Co., No. 820 Broadway.

Tickets for 5 concerts and 15 rehearsals.....$10
Three tickets for each of the 5 concerts.....15

R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.

The best talent in Europe and America is secured, and no inferior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution.

The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired during the past four years, that of the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America.

TERMS.—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER,
A. F. LEJEAL,
HENRY MOLLENHAUER,
Musical Directors.

S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

NOW OPEN!

AMERICAN INSTITUTE

GRAND EXHIBITION

of National Industrial Products.

Admission 50 cents. 14th-st., near 6th-av.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 129 5th-av., near 20th-st.

Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments and playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

PROF. HENRY GEBHARD'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE,

No. 161 5th-av., and No. 937 Broadway, corner 22d-st.

Classes in light gymnastics and calisthenic to ladies, misses and masters, to commence TUESDAY, Oct. 15. Gymnasium and Fencing Academy for gentlemen are forming classes. Apply for Circulars.

15TH SEASON, 1867-8,

Of Prof. HENRY GEBHARD'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, Nos. 161 5th-av. and 937 Broadway, corner 22d-st. Classes for ladies and children in light gymnastics and calisthenics. Gymnasium and fencing academy for gentlemen and young gentlemen. Apply for circulars.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, 14TH-ST., OPENS TO-NIGHT!

THE TURF.

A GREAT MATCH ON UNION COURSE,

ON MONDAY, OCT. 7, 1867, AT 2 P. M.,
FOR $5,000, BETWEEN

D. Pfifer's b. m.....Lady Thorn and
S. McLaughlin's b. g.....Mountain Boy
Mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

Cars leave the South, Fulton and Williamsburgh Ferries every five minutes during the day for the Course direct, and also East New-York at 1:20 P. M. for Course direct. Metropolitan Police will be in attendance to preserve order. Good day and track.

WM. SHAW, Proprietor.

THE GREAT LONG ISLAND COLT STAKE will be trotted on Fashion Course THURSDAY, Oct. 10, at 2 P. M.

F. J. Nodine's b. c. Peacemaker.
Capt. Ryder's b. c. Cavalier.
H. D. Felter's b. c. Hambletonian.
James Watson's b. c. by Hambletonian.
M. Litell's b. c. Puritan.
Mr. Hawkins' br. c. Kearsage.
Mr. Goldsmith's b. f. Ristori.
Mr. Vail's bl. c. Naubuc.
Mr. Smith's c. Granite State.
Mr. Van Wyck's c. by Jupiter Abdallah.
Mr. Relf's c. Escbol.
Mr. L. L. Dorsey's c. Golden Rose.

J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL TELLS past, present and future. No. 295 Mott-st., near Houston. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

Outrages in Corea—Robbers in the Provinces—Drought in Northern China—Explosion of a Powder Magazine.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TIENTSIN, China, Tuesday, July 30, 1867.

Last Fall I expected to be able to send you accounts of the exploits of the French in Corea, revenging the murder of the several Roman Catholic French Priests last Summer, and of the proceedings of the American and English Ministers at Pekin relating to obtaining satisfaction or redress for the destruction of the *Gen. Sherman* and the massacre of its crew last Fall. But I have no news to communicate, and the wonder is that it should be so. The three greatest Governments in the world—England, France and the United States—seem to care nothing for their national honor, and the lives and safety of their citizens, so far as Corea is concerned. Frenchmen brutally murdered, an American vessel destroyed and its Captain and part of its crew put to death, and an Englishman who was on board that ill-fated vessel cruelly massacred. All these things do not appear to disturb the repose and equanimity of those Powers, and Corea, a poor, half-civilized and insignificant country, unknown to the world almost, except that it exists on maps, treats with inhumanity the flags and the citizens of the West, with outrage and slaughter!

There is an immense armed force in the province to the south of this—*i. e.*, in Shantung—which is producing great alarm and havoc along the route it pursues. Last Fall and Winter we heard of these marauders in the province still more distant—Honem—but this Spring and Summer they have approached nearer. For several weeks they have threatened Chefoo and Tangchan, important places of trade and residence in Shantung, and at latest accounts they had come within the reach of foreign guns at the former place. Two or three foreign armed vessels are there prepared to repel any attack, and most foreigners living here think that the rebels, or banditti, or rovers, by whatever name they may be called, will not be able to destroy foreign property there. It is reported that they have sacked and burned Tsi-nan-fee, the capital of Shantung Province, and many other less important cities and villages in that Province. It is their practice to burn and pillage, and destroy everything valuable, forcing the able-bodied men into their ranks, often ruthlessly butchering women, children and the aged.

The present season is an unusually unproductive one, owing to the absence of snow last Winter and rain in the Spring in sufficient quantities to moisten the earth and render tillage practicable. In case of a great lack of rain in the Fall the farmers depend upon snow in the following Winter months to supply its place. Last Winter there was little snow, or at least much less than was desired by the farming community. Consequently a great deal of praying for rain was performed by the people living in Tientsin, and doubtless in other places, by using four or fewer pieces of paper on which four characters have been traced relating to rain. These, by being put up in some conspicuous position, are understood to be prayers for snow. During last Spring and Summer, many prayers for rain were offered by the Chinese, using on the yellow paper characters relating to rain in the place of characters relating to snow. Within three or four days a great deal of rain has fallen, probably nearly if not quite as much as during the preceding ten months combined.

The drouth is extensive as well as severe, prevailing to a great extent over Shantug, Shansi and Shensi and Chili Provinces. Already the price for some kinds of food is nearly doubled, and the prospect is that next Fall and Winter will witness sad scenes. Almost incredible stories reach us of the straits to which many are driven for food. It is said that horses and mules in Mongolia are dying for want of water and pasturage, and that the same is true in regard to the camels which carry merchandise and produce between Peking and the vast countries to the west.

The drouth has interfered essentially with the inland trade, and consequently with the profits of trade in steamers. The water in the Imperial Canal, terminating at this place, is so shallow that the junks that usually navigate it are compelled to lay by, and the same is true in regard to the most important rivers of Northern China. Chinese merchants from the interior have no available means of conveying home their goods if they purchase, and so they wisely refrain from purchasing till the ways and means of transportation are improved. The six or eight steamers which ply between this port and the more southern ports are consequently doing a losing business. There is little business and little travel, and yet the companies which own the steamers feel constrained to keep them running.

Two weeks since, about noon, the inhabitants of this city and suburbs were startled at an unusually loud and jarring noise. It proved to be an explosion of a gunpowder depot, located 1½ miles beyond the western gate of the city. The explosion opened window shutters, distant from the depot three or four miles, and broke a few window glasses two miles distant. The number of killed and maimed is not definitely known. The depot had 20,000 catties of foreign powder, or about 26,000 or 27,000 pounds. It is said that the watchmen or soldiers on guard saw the depot or an adjacent building on fire, and knowing that it was impossible to extinguish the flames before it reached the powder, raised the alarm and ran away, urging the neighbors to follow their example. Consequently the near neighbors to the depot escaped out of reach of the explosion, so that those who were killed and wounded were principally people who were passing along the street at the time. The small mud huts, inhabited by very poor people, for nearly a quarter of a mile on all sides of the depot, were all leveled to the ground. The number of killed and wounded, according to current reports, varies from some 17 to 70 or 80. If the soldiers on guard had not given the alarm the casualties would doubtless have been much greater.

Lease of the Dubuque and Sioux City to the Illinois Central Railroad.

From the Dubuque (Iowa) Herald, Oct. 1.

For the last three weeks rumor has succeeded rumor of a lease of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad until it hath reached a verity. Yesterday at 9 o'clock Mr. FARLEY, General Superintendent, received a telegram from Mr. JESSUP, President of the road, informing him that the negotiations pending with the Illinois Central Railroad Company were concluded by a lease of the Dubuque and Sioux City to that Company for a period of twenty years. Mr. FARLEY was instructed to at once turn over to them the entire equipments of the road, with the expectation of their entering into full possession to-day, and henceforth controlling and operating the road. It is understood the railroad running north from Waterloo, known as the Cedar Falls and Minnesota, is included in this lease. The conditions of the lease are not made public, except so much as that it shall be operated for the good of the people. The causes which have led to this change may all be combined in one, and summed up in want of capital. The stockholders and officers, for the most part, were exceedingly anxious to extend the road, to provide better facilities for the carrying of freight, and effect the quicker transit of passengers. They had built and put in operation one hundred and fifty-nine miles of road under many disadvantages. Their capital as well as their credit was employed to such an extent that a rapid extension was impossible. The traffic which was rapidly springing up on either side and beyond was in danger of being diverted. The Illinois Central, with its vast machinery and unlimited capital, proffered assistance. It has been accepted, and in such a spirit that the public are justified in expecting to derive advantages from the change. The capital of the Dubuque and Sioux City, thus released from operating and repairing a long line of road, is pledged to an immediate and active construction of the road west and north until the objective point of each line shall be reached. As fast as constructed, the Illinois Central will equip and include in their lease. To the people of the Iowa Valley, the Des Moines, the Boone and the slope, of the upper Cedar and the Minnesota, this will be cheering news. There are those who affect to believe that this arrangement will be damaging to Dubuque. It may be so, but we do not believe it.

THE INDIANS.

The Second Departure of the Peace Commissioners—Disposition of the Tribes.

From the St. Louis Republican, Oct. 4.

The Indian Peace Commission are preparing to leave for Fort Harker, and thence they will proceed south about 150 miles to the Medicine Lodge Creek, below the Arkansas River, where a grave council will be held with the Indians. They will be provided at Fort Harker with ambulances and an escort of cavalry. Senator HENDERSON and Gen. TERRY are expected here Saturday, and on the same afternoon they, with Gens. HARNEY and SANBORN, now in the city, will take the train for Barker. Mr. TAYLOR, President of the Board, now at Leavenworth, will join his colleagues at Lawrence. Col. TAPPAN, another member of the Commission, left for Fort Harker last night, in charge of $10,000 worth of goods, for Indian presents, procured on cheap terms, in the following manner: Gens. SHERMAN and SANBORN, on arriving here from Omaha, telegraphed to Gen. GRANT to reserve from Government sale at Jacksonville, Ill., 5,000 blankets, 5,000 overcoats, and the same quantity of pants and shirts, which was ordered to be done.

From telegrams received from Superintendent MURPHY, of the Central Superintendency, now at Medicine Lodge Creek, we learn that there are nearly two thousand Indians assembled there, composed of Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Kiowas and Comanches. They are being fed by the Superintendent, are anxious to meet the Commissioners to confer on terms of peace and about something more to eat. LITTLE ROBE, a Cheyenne chief of the Dog Soldiers, is still out on the war-path, and it is supposed that it was some of his band that attacked Gen. MARCY's train on the 25th ult. at Pawnee Fork. It is also reported here that ROMAN NOSE, an Arrapahoe chief, has gone to bring in the hostile parties. He, with some of the friendly chiefs, it is stated, are determined to chastise the refractory Dog Soldiers, if they refuse to come in. The Indian Agent, Col. LEAVENWORTH, telegraphs that the Kiowas and Comanches are anxious to meet the Commissioners and conclude a treaty with the Government to maintain peace on the Plains. The family of LITTLE ROBE were massacred at Sand Creek by Col. CHIVINGTON, but he says that he does not go to war for that, but because of the burning of the Cheyenne camp by the troops last spring. After the Sand Creek massacre these Indians came in as soon as they ascertained that the Government disapproved of the affair.

At the Sand Creek massacre, it will be recollected that an Indian boy and girl, about five years of age, were taken prisoners by our troops and retained in captivity. When the Indians subsequently came in to treat at the mouth of the Little Arkansas, they demanded the surrender of these Indian captives, which was agreed to in the treaty on the part of the whites. Orders were immediately given for the delivery of the children to the tribe to which they belonged, but they could not be found. Gen. SHERMAN then went to work, and found that the Indian boy was connected with a circus in the States; obtaining the boy's ransom, he will be taken to Fort Harker and be delivered up by the Commission. The girl was well cared for by Rev. Mr. JENNINGS, an Episcopal clergyman of Central City, Colorado, who, on hearing of the demand made for her, sent her to Omaha, and she will also be sent to Fort Harker. She has been baptised, and her education has not been neglected. It is said that she is unwilling to go back to her tribe, but if she desires it she can have that inestimable privilege. Mr. BEAUVOIS, now at Fort Laramie, Dacotah, telegraphs to the Commission that he is confident the hostile tribes in that section are disposed to peace, and will come in to meet the Commission in November.

ARSON TRIAL.

Burning of the State Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton—Acquittal of Dr. Gardner.

The trial at Binghamton of THOMAS J. GARDNER, upon an indictment with Dr. J. E. TURNER, for arson in firing the Inebriate Asylum in that city three years ago, was concluded on Saturday evening last, having occupied four days. The evidence for the prosecution was given mainly by workmen who had been employed about the building previous to the fire, the Asylum being only partially finished.

James Brown, a colored night watchman, who went to the Asylum six years ago and remained until July last, testified that he was acting as night-watch at the time of the fire, and that Dr. Turner was there during the week of the fire; witness saw him there on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday; on Wednesday witness went after Dr. Gardner and brought him up; when he got up to the head of the stairs Dr. Turner appeared and put his hand on Dr. Gardner's shoulder and said: "Do you know what position we are in here? We are under liability to be sold out by the hammer, and before it comes to that we had better fire it;" says Gardner: "What good will that do?" Turner said, "Why, we will have the insurance money to work on, besides other pleas; here is the workmen to pay, material to pay for, and where is the money to come from?" Dr. Gardner said: "I'll let you tell;" and Dr. Turner replied: "That is what I am telling;" Dr. Gardner said: "I'll do it if you say so;" Dr. Turner said: "I do say so; but mind you, I don't want to be here at the time it is done;" witness was behind them and stepped on a board, which made a noise, and Dr. Gardner turned and saw him, and then nudged Dr. Turner and referred him to witness; Dr. Turner turned and ordered witness down stairs; witness saw Dr. Turner on Thursday morning; he gave witness a letter for Dr. Gardner, and told witness to tell him to obey the instructions in that without fail while he was gone; witness thinks Dr. Turner got home on Sunday; he saw Dr. Gardner on Thursday and gave him the letter, and told him the instructions left by Dr. Turner.

On his cross-examination the witness said that his only explanation why he never spoke of the fire for two years after it occurred was that he was not called on; there were perhaps twenty persons in the Asylum at the time of the fire, most of them helpless. The explanation why he did not give warning to these helpless persons was because the deed was not done. He never told this to any person until he had been misused, because he was not called on.

WILLIAM PRICE, a workman, testified that he overheard part of a conversation in which Mr. TURNER said something to GARDNER, that they were liable to be sold out. Some time after, during a conversation between the witness and TURNER, the former told the latter that "they were trying to get him indicted," and was asked by TURNER "if a few hundred dollars would close his mouth?" A week after, being invited to TURNER's room, he was asked if $500 would do; to which he replied he did not know. The amount being increased to $2,000, the witness said he thought that would do, and was asked when it should be paid. Witness said he noticed a wardrobe in the room, but did not know there were men in it.

At the conclusion of the evidence for the Government, on Friday, Mr. CONKLING raised the question whether a conviction could be maintained under this indictment, the same charging that the building was the residence of CARGILL, one of the patients. He urged that the patient was not in possession of the building at all, nor was he in such occupation that the property could be laid in him or considered his dwelling-house. But even if it could be proved that he was an occupant in such a sense as would make the Asylum his dwelling, this did not and could not relate to more than the separate ward or to the room which he occupied. Many citations were made from the authorities. Mr. SEYMOUR, in his reply, commented upon the statute definition of arson, consisting of the burning of a dwelling-house in which a person shall reside or lodge in the night; and prisons, jails and public houses were specially included in the statute among the edifices which were to be classed as dwelling-houses. It was not at all necessary that the title should vest in the occupant. The question was argued at length, the main point being that the unoccupied north wing (where the fire occurred) of the Asylum was not, even granting that CARGILL had a legal residence in the Asylum, a part of his dwelling. Judge BALCOM said there was a contrariety of opinion of the members of the Court on this question, but, as it might be raised hereafter, especially in case a verdict should be rendered against the defendant, the opinion of the Court was that the motion should be overruled for the present and that the defence should proceed. Judge BALCOM added that he had doubted whether there was not a fatal variance between the proof and the indictment. The north wing of the Asylum not being open for the reception of patients, and not being occupied, it was in one sense a separate building from the other, which was in the possession and control of the corporation exclusively, and where the patients had no right to go. The motion, he said, in conclusion, was denied for the present.

Mr. KERNAN then opened the case for the defence, and the witnesses were called. Testimony was given tending to show that BROWN, the watchman, was away on the night of the fire; and there was an effort to show that the witnesses who had testified most strongly against the accused were unworthy of belief. At the conclusion Mr. CONKLING, for the defence, proposed to submit the case to the jury without argument, but it was decided to sum up the case on Saturday. This was accordingly done, Mr. CONKLING speaking in behalf of the defence, and Mr. SEYMOUR for the prosecution. Judge BALCOM in his charge said that the theory on the part of the prosecution is that the fire could not have been accidental, because there was not sufficient combustible material in the part of the Asylum where the fire broke out to make a fire that would burn the building; that combustible material must have been taken from other portions of the building and designedly placed where the fire originated; that the defendant had opportunities to place suitable materials for starting the fire in the part of the building where it originated; that he had opportunities for setting the fire, and a sufficient motive for doing it; and that he was the author of the fire. In considering this theory it should be remembered that it had not been claimed that the defendant entertained any malice toward the managers of the Asylum, or toward any person connected with it, that would induce him to set it on fire. Had he any interest that would move him to do that act, or had Dr. TURNER such influence over him as to enable the Doctor to induce him to burn the Asylum? If TURNER had no adequate motive for having the Asylum burned they could not find that he induced the defendant to set it on fire. In determining whether TURNER desired the defendant to burn the Asylum, they must look to all the facts proved, and to TURNER's connection with it. He was its founder. It would not have been erected if he had never been. It was a creation of his mind and labors. Is this great fact overborne by others in the case? Had other persons motives for burning the building, and opportunities to set the fire that destroyed the north wing of it? If they had, that fact greatly weakens the case against the defendant. If they had not such motives and opportunities, the inquiry recurs whether the evidence establishes that the defendant set the fire. The jury must believe JAMES BROWN or they cannot find the defendant guilty.

The jury then retired, and returned to the Court-room in about a quarter of an hour. In answer to the usual question, the foreman, LEVI H. BALDWIN, announced the verdict of the jury "not guilty." The Court then directed that an order be entered discharging the defendant, and with him Dr. TURNER, from the indictment.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

The Fire in Federal-street, Boston—Loss Over $100,000—Insurance—New Fuel.

From the Boston Traveller, Oct. 5.

The alarm of fire at 4 o'clock this morning was caused by the discovery of fire in the planing mill of Alderman JONAS FITCH, located on the corner of Federal and Furnace streets, the same being No. 383 Federal. It is thought that the fire caught either in the glueing shop or the drying room. The fire spread rapidly through the building, and soon communicated to those adjoining, the front portions of all of them being built of wood. The upper portion of No. 383 was occupied by SPAULDING & COFFIN, pattern makers, and JOHN ZELING, pattern maker. Both had a large quantity of stock, which was destroyed. The next buildings, Nos. 395 and 397, containing WARREN's machine shop, and to the next building occupied by JONAS FITCH, carpenter and builder. These buildings and the stocks therein were badly damaged. The fire also communicated to the next building, No. 393, the rear of which was occupied by JOHN A. ROBERTSON as a turning shop and clapboard mill. His loss will reach $10,000, and included 75 tons of coal and a large quantity of lumber. The front portion of the building was occupied by HARDY & Co., file grinders, and their loss was pretty heavy. The building was owned by JOHN A. ROBERTSON, and all the others mentioned were owned by Alderman FITCH, whose loss will probably exceed $75,000. We understand that his loss is well covered by insurance. In all the shops about 200 workmen were employed, most of whom lost all their tools.

The buildings on the opposite side of the court caught fire from the sparks, and the double building (Nos. 5 and 7) was the scene of an explosion about 5 o'clock, which originated from a quantity of powder or kerosene. The inside of the building was badly damaged, the walls were loosened, and the effects of the explosion were felt in a building adjoining. When the explosion occurred ex-Foreman MARSTON, of Hook and Ladder No. 3, who was standing upon a ladder near a window, had his face badly burned by the flames. The roofs of buildings Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Cove-street were badly damaged, and Mr. HARRINGTON, JOHN CALLIGAN and Mr. DOWNEY lost all their effects. Numerous other families were forced to leave their homes, and their effects were badly damaged by water. The buildings were all owned by Mr. NATHANIEL CUMMINGS, whose loss is probably well covered by insurance. The total loss will probably exceed $100,000, and the same is doubtless well covered by insurance.

It so happened that Chief-Engineer DAMRELL yesterday ordered a public trial of Eagle No. 3 steamer, using oil instead of coal in her furnace, for generating steam, to take place this morning. The fire afforded a splendid and unexpected opportunity to test the ability and the qualities of the new fluid-fuel and its apparatus. When the alarm was given the steamer started in the direction of the fire, and arriving at the scene of conflagration her steam-gauge indicated 100 pounds of steam. Only three minutes was consumed in raising this amount of steam. She remained on the ground six hours and a half, and during that time the steamer averaged 80 pounds of steam and 120 pounds of water pressure, and 100 pounds of water pressure with two streams. Another remarkable and important fact demonstrated was the steamer, using oil, gained 30 per cent. of water pressure over any other engine at the fire, by reason of not choking the exhaust. This is regarded as a great desideratum gained. Another great point showed was while the streets leading to the fire were choked up with smoke thrown off by the other steamers, scarcely any smoke came from No. 3, using the new fuel. We hear of the following insurance for JONAS FITCH:

Putnam Insurance Company, Hartford	$1,720
Commonwealth Insurance Company, New-York	860
Exchange Insurance Company, New-York	860
Home Insurance Company, New-Haven	860
Boston Insurance Company, Boston	860
North American Insurance Company, Boston	574
Eliot Insurance Company, Boston	573
Shoe and Leather Dealers' Insurance Company, Boston	573
Total	$6,880

Destructive Fire in Owego—Twenty Buildings Burned.

From the Binghamton Republican, Oct. 5.

About 5 o'clock this (Saturday) morning a fire broke out in Owego, in the English Ale Brewery, owned by T. BULLOCK, on Front-street, nearly opposite the Park, which being fanned by the wind that was blowing a gale, soon showed signs of becoming a destructive conflagration. A general alarm was given, and the Owego firemen were soon out, battling the fire with no prospects of overcoming it, as the flames continued to spread with frightful rapidity. Dispatches were sent to the Binghamton and Elmira Fire Departments for aid, and a locomotive and three cars were sent to this city from Owego for firemen and apparatus.

The fire broke out in the kitchen of the brewery, spreading from thence up and down Front-street, turning off one section of the Susquehanna River Bridge, passing Front, Court and Park streets, consuming in its course CAMERON's and BLOODGOOD's large grocery-stores; CAMP's iron works and foundry; the new Masonic Hall of Ah-wa-ga Lodge, just furnished in splendid style; the United States Express office, and twelve or fifteen other smaller establishments. Dr. ARMSTRONG's fine brick residence and several wooden dwellings were also burned.

As the United States Express building caught fire, the entire force of the Merchants' Union office tendered their services in removing express property, which were gratefully accepted, and they worked together with a will. We heard it reported that an Owego fireman named DICK LODER was badly burned internally by inhaling smoke and flames while working in a burning building.

We heard the losses by fire variously estimated all along from $100,000 to $200,000, but the prevailing opinion seemed to fix the loss at $150,000. There was from one to one and a half acres of ground burned over.

Senator HARLAN, in a speech in Dubuque on the evening of the 3d inst., said that the Prohibitory Liquor Law of Iowa was drafted by Judge MORAN, passed by a Democratic Legislature, and signed by a Democratic Governor—even STEPHEN HEMPSTEAD, of Dubuque. This was in 1850. Four years afterward a modification was made in the law, and two years afterward another modification, and at both changes in the law the journal of the Legislature showed that the Democrats voted against the modifications.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Sermon by Rev. E. K. Fuller at the Cannon-street Baptist Church.

Rev. E. K. FULLER, Pastor of the Cannon-street Baptist Church, preached his third anniversary sermon yesterday morning to a very large congregation, taking for his text Numbers xxiii., 23:

"What hath God wrought?"

After relating the circumstances under which these words were uttered, he proceeded to apply them to the history of the Cannon-street Baptist Church since Oct. 1, 1864, when he assumed charge as Pastor. Soon afterward the old church building was sold and the congregation removed to the Madison-street edifice now occupied by them. Immediately after the removal the attendance upon Divine worship increased, and soon every seat and all the standing room was occupied.

A few months after the present pastor's settlement he made inquiry how it was that so many persons were reported to the Association, and so few attended communion. Subsequently a committee was appointed to ascertain the cause, who reported some hundred and fifty delinquent members. 119 of these were dropped from the records at once, and concerning others committees were appointed, a part of whom were reclaimed, and the others excluded. The whole number reported to the Association in 1865 was 310; in 1866, 345; in 1867, 378, making a net gain from 1865 to 1867 of 68 members, though during the same period 35 were dismissed to unite with other churches, and 6 have died. The first year 4 were baptised; the second, 73; the last, 27; making in all 104 received by baptism; 26 by letter, and 5 restored, making a total of 136 additions to the church in the three years. The contributions for the church and congregation over and above the incidental expenses for various objects, home and abroad, were last year nearly $2,000, the largest sum contributed for many years. The congregation has steadily gained in members, and when all at home often numbering between 300 and 400. Our evening meetings rose from about 40 or 50, to from 100 to 130, and more by count before the Summer vacation, and are now beginning to approximate to that number. The Sabbath-school, under the superintendence of Brother GEO. LOWES, has greatly increased in numbers, and at the May anniversary occupied 425 seats in the First Baptist Church, on Broome-street. The pastor, during the same period, has preached 500 sermons, attended 400 prayer meetings, and made hundreds of pastoral visits, often administering words of counsel and encouragement to the sick and dying; has attended about one hundred funerals, at some of which some seed has fallen into good ground, bearing fruit unto eternal life; has attended many councils, and assisted in setting apart a number of brethren to the work of the Gospel ministry.

The church is not only out of debt, which was not the case in Cannon-street, but within the past year $25,000 more than we paid for this building has been offered. We have been prospered in every way, and well may we say, "What hath God wrought."

Chapel of the Holy Saviour.

At the Chapel of the Holy Saviour, East Twenty-fifth-street, near Madison-avenue, yesterday morning, Rev. Dr. BECKWITH, of New-Orleans, (Bishop-elect of Georgia,) preached an eloquent sermon from the words contained in the Gospel by St. Mark, 9th chapter, 24th verse. At the close of the discourse the reverend gentleman made an urgent appeal to the congregation for contributions in aid of the sufferers from yellow fever in New-Orleans. He said that the sufferings of the people, and especially the poorer class, beggars description. Hundreds of these are being swept away, leaving helpless and dependent ones to the charity of an impoverished city. In his own parish, two societies, composed of ladies and gentlemen, are working night and day among the sick and dying, but they need money in order to continue their noble mission.

The appeal was liberally responded to by the congregation.

Howard Mission—Sunday Breakfast to the Poor.

Several hundred persons of both sexes nightly find no other lodging than the floors of our down-town Police stations. Rev. Mr. VAN METER, the Superintendent of the Howard Mission, No. 36 New Bowery, lately conceived the idea of stretching down a hand of friendship and a proffer of Divine mercy to these most dejected of mortals. Supported by a few like-minded helpers, Mr. VAN METER has made the rounds of the stations for three or four Saturday nights and Sunday mornings past, distributing invitations to breakfast at the Mission at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning. The crowd in attendance yesterday morning in the basement of the old building included in the new purchase, and temporarily used for Mission purposes while the handsome building alongside is advancing to completion, numbered over a hundred persons, men and women, in all stages of misery and degradation. After a word of welcome and an invocation, ladies and gentlemen served them bountifully with hot coffee and bread and butter, whereof none were slow to partake or swift to get enough. Then followed interspersed addresses, prayers, reading of Scripture and singing by the trained Mission children and others, assisted by the parlor organ. The preaching was earnest, faithful, solemn and tender, bearing mainly upon the love of Christ and the efficacy of his salvation for the most utterly lost. Dr. BALLOU was present, as he had been on former occasions, with his antidote for the alcoholic appetite, which he offered without money and without price to all who would take it. "That," said one speaker, "is just like God's love and free pardon in the Gospel—cures you if you take it according to the directions—does you no good if you don't." Three or four men responded to the general invitation to talk; some confessing their vice and misery, and announcing their determination to reform; some testifying to the efficacy of Dr. BALLOU's antidote on a week's trial; and one adding that as he had now got started by the good Doctor's aid in overcoming the vice of intemperance, he was determined to go on and try to be a Christian man altogether. He urged all present to go and do likewise. After an affecting appeal by Dr. WARD, those who desired to be prayed for were invited to rise, when a large proportion, probably one-half the company, rose one after another to their feet and remained standing while prayer was offered. All were affectionately invited to attend the prayer meeting at the mission on Wednesday evening, and the Fulton-street prayer meeting every noon, and to remain as long as they pleased for personal conversation, or call on the Superintendent, if they felt anxious, from 9 to 10 in the morning. At the close, Mr. VAN METER took the lead of the motley crowd, and showed them through the new building adjoining, (some time ago described in the TIMES,) which afforded them evident gratification. Much more delay than had been promised has been experienced in getting possession of this beautiful and spacious Mission-house. It is now expected to be entirely ready, chapel and all, by the 1st of November. Meanwhile, the basement and Sunday-school-room are to be occupied next Sunday, and the next breakfast meeting will be held therein. It should be understood that this breakfast comes but once a week, and while it serves as a token of friendship and a temporal comfort to these outcasts, and a means of bringing the offer of the Gospel to their minds, it does not in any substantial measure repeal the law of honest industry for any one of them.

Grammar School No. 33.

The annual reception of this now somewhat famous Female Grammar School, located in Twenty-eighth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, took place on Friday afternoon of last week. Although somewhat later than usual, the examination having been held in July, the interest of friends appeared undiminished, and the exercises were fully up to its former reputation. The grade reached by the pupils at the examination, though scarcely so high as that of the class of last year, was very creditable, and beyond the average of the Female Grammar Schools of New-York. The school still continues under the direction of Miss EDMONDS and her very efficient assistant, Miss WOODS, and these ladies are certainly doing a good thing for the cause of education in sending forth year by year such a number of well trained young women.

The Class of 1867 contains thirteen, all of whom are entitled to a Class A certificate. Their names are as follows: R. Annie Donaldson, Julia Walter, Elizabeth C. O'Rourke, Honora E. Hogan, Martha McLauri, Margaret Anna McGown, Isabella Williams, Isabel P. Hill, Mary J. and Mary E. Francis, Rosanna Gillen, Cornelia Walters, Annie S. O'Rourke.

The programme presented by the pupils for the entertainment of their friends was sufficiently varied and faithfully carried out. It consisted of original composition, music and recitation. A scene arranged by Miss MAHON, entitled "Heroines of Romance," was, perhaps, the feature of the exhibition, and was well done throughout, *Ophelia*, personated by Miss MCGOWN, being exceedingly well presented, and with unusual appreciation of the words of the author.

Rev. Dr. E. H. CHAPIN delivered a very short but brilliant address to the graduating class, and that very good friend of the schools of the Twentieth Ward, Judge NELSON G. WATERBURY, was on hand as usual, and presented the diplomas to those entitled to them.

Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity Convention.

The Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, one of the largest of college societies, held a special business Convention at the hall of the New Chapter, in this City, last week, which commenced on Wednesday and adjourned on Friday evening.

Nineteen chapters were represented from the principal colleges of the United States.

The following officers were elected:

President—John Coats, Class 1868, Yale College. Vice-President—A. M. Hanks, Class 1867, New-York College. Secretaries—Wm. McGane, Class 1867, Yale College; George G. Fisher, Class 1868, Rochester University. Treasurer—L. B. Cheesbro, Class 1868, New-York College. Executive Committee—John H. Howell, Robert Fellows, J. A. Morrell, Christopher Heiser, George G. Fisher.

Much important business was transacted during the session of the Convention. One or two additional charters were granted, and the constitution was essentially amended. The grip of the Fraternity was also changed.

The following gentlemen were added to the list of honorary members of the Society: Hon. Schuyler Colfax, T. R. Strong, J. F. Whittbeck, M. D.; Hon. R. W. Thompson, Gov. A. L. Baker, Prof. F. Hanlon, Rev. Wm. S. Studley, Brig.-Gen. Charles R. Thompson, Hon. Wm. A. Wheeler.

The Convention closed with a supper.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

CLOTHING STOLEN.

Miss MARY A. FERRIS, of No. 108 East Twelfth-street, in August last, delivered her trunk, containing a fruit knife, dresses and other articles, valued at $200, to an expressman named JACOB STOUT, to be conveyed to her residence. Being unable to find the place of delivery, STOUT took the trunk to his stable, where, during the night, it was broken open and rifled. The trunk had been placed in charge of a man named MICHAEL RILEY, and he being missing in the morning, was suspected, but no proof was obtained against him until Detective TILLEY, of the Third Precinct, discovered that the fruit-knife had been sold for $1. He was thereupon arrested, and on yesterday he was committed in default of $2,000 bail to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.

MICHAEL MCGUIRE was arraigned, charged with an attempt to rob SAMUEL B. DICK, a guest of the St. Nichlas Hotel. On returning to his room from the dinner table, Mr. DICK had found MCGUIRE in the room, who had explained his presence by saying that he had been sent to transfer the baggage to another room. It appearing, however, that the property of Mr. DICK had been unwarrantably rummaged, MCGUIRE was arrested, and it was then discovered by inquiry at the office that he was not an attache of the hotel, and had not been sent to the room. The prisoner was committed in default of $300 for trial at the Special Sessions.

ROBBED IN A BAR-ROOM.

On Saturday night, ELIAS HARRIS, of No. 211 Avenue C, fell asleep in the bar-room of THEODORE FRIES, No. 165 Canal-street, and while in that condition a man thrust his hand into the sleeping man's pocket, and seizing his wallet, containing $25, ran away. Being awakened by the circumstances, HARRIS attempted to pursue the thief, when JOHN HANLON and MICHAEL MCCORMICK interfered, and prevented him from accomplishing his purpose. The two men were arrested as accomplices in the robbery, and were committed in default of $300 bail each for trial.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

Yesterday morning the Court-room presented its usual Sabbath appearance when it is announced in the Sunday papers that the Police have on the previous evening made descents upon "disorderly houses." On every such occasion the Court-room is crowded to its utmost capacity—the sight of fallen women ranged with depraved men before the Justice seeming to be as attractive a spectacle as any the Broadway theatres have yet been able to produce. Yesterday morning the comers were rewarded with the following scenes:

A TRIO OF DISORDERLY HOUSES.

On Saturday, Mr. THOMAS SAVILLE appeared before Justice DODGE and procured a warrant for the arrest of the proprietors and inmates of the houses No. 137 Greene-street, kept by BENJAMIN M. HOLCOMB and MARY HOLCOMB; No. 139 Greene-street, kept by PATRICK WHALEN and MARY WHALEN, and No. 141 Greene-street, kept by GEORGE MOORE and MARY MOORE. This warrant was given to the Eighth Precinct Police for execution, and at 10 o'clock Saturday night Sergeant S. W. CHRISTIE, Roundsman WILLIAMS and Officer PICKETT, made simultaneous descents upon the three houses, securing, in addition to the proprietors, the following women: Sarah Cremer, Isabella Everman, Emma Green, Elizabeth White, Anna Brown, Mary Clark, Ida Nicholas, Nettie Raymond, Hattie Brown, Josephine Taylor, Kate Moffat, Manhaska St. Clair, Isabella Williams and Emma Jordan, and also arrested the following males who happened to be visiting at the houses at the moment of the descent: Charles Kowlaski, Philip Johnson, Frank Lacey, Frederick Meyers, Charles Brown, George Wilson, George Black, Louis Fisher, Edward Whipple and Edward Thompson. All the parties were arraigned at once, and the Justice, proceeding to enter judgment, committed the proprietors, in default of $500 each, to answer at the Court of Special Sessions, and the women were committed in default of $10 each; the men, in accordance with a practice only recently adopted, were committed for examination, a legal phraseology which means a day's experience of prison life, and then a discharge with a reprimand.

A WHISKY CASE.

On Monday last WALLACE & Co., of No. 130 Cedar-street, sent by their truckman two barrels of Bourbon whisky, to be delivered to JAMES COONS, at the corner of Little Twelfth-street and Tenth-avenue. The truckman by mistake delivered the barrels at the saloon of THOMAS BRIGGS, No. 534 West-street. The mistake was not discovered until the bill was sent to COONS, and it then being manifest that the liquor had gone astray, Officers BLACKWOOD and PERRY, of the Ninth Precinct, were intrusted with the case. On Saturday night they concluded the investigation by the arrest of BRIGGS and JOSEPH LEONARD, his bar-keeper, and of THOMAS ROGERS, No. 335 East Thirty-second-street, in whose possession the missing liquor was found, or a portion of it, ROGERS having used about one half of the contents of one barrel. The officers state that BRIGGS transferred the whisky to ROGERS as part of a conspiracy to defraud WALLACE & Co., and that the intention to defraud is apparent from the fact that the whisky had been transferred from the original casks to other barrels, and those casks destroyed. All of the prisoners were held by Justice DODGE, in default of bail, for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

ALLEGED THEFT.

A man of middle age, giving the name of JAMES BROWN, and stating his residence to be Morrisania, related that on Saturday night he had fallen in company, on the street, with a colored prostitute named EMMA JANE THOMPSON, and had accompanied her to her room in "Forty Alley," off Wooster-street. While there he alleges she stole $13 from his pants pocket. The woman was sent to prison for trial at the Special Sessions, and the man was committed to the House of Detention to insure his appearance against her.

YORKVILLE COURT—CONNOLLY, JUSTICE.

CUTTING AFFRAY.

JAMES ROBBINS, No. 65 West Forty-fourth-street, appeared against a man named JOHN REYNOLDS, alleging that on Saturday night REYNOLDS had cut him over the eye with a shoemaker's knife, making a severe but not dangerous wound. REYNOLDS was committed, in default of $500 bail, for trial.

Meteorological Observations at the Central Park.

Height of ground above the sea, 78 feet; height of instruments above the ground, 21 feet; height of instruments above the sea, 78 feet.

Day and Date, 1867.	BAROMETER. Observed Heights. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Sept. 29	29.883	29.754	29.703	29.783
Monday, Sept. 30	29.829	29.894	30.070	29.931
Tuesday, Oct. 1	30.070	29.943	29.943	29.985
Wednesday, Oct. 2	29.860	29.773	29.702	29.778
Thursday, Oct. 3	29.781	29.871	30.030	29.894
Friday, Oct. 4	30.113	30.173	30.180	30.155
Saturday, Oct. 5	29.971	29.780	29.792	29.848
Week mean				29.896
Maximum at 9 P. M. of Oct. 4				30.180
Minimum at 9 P. M. of Oct. 2				29.702
Difference, or Range				0.478

Day and Date, 1867.	THERMOMETER. Fahrenheit, in shaded open air. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Sept. 29	58.00	70.09	62.06	63.83
Monday, Sept. 30	46.00	54.00	42.00	47.33
Tuesday, Oct. 1	42.02	60.02	54.03	52.23
Wednesday, Oct. 2	51.08	71.03	66.00	63.05
Thursday, Oct. 3	66.02	63.08	55.06	59.80
Friday, Oct. 4	50.00	52.01	53.03	51.80
Saturday, Oct. 5	54.07	66.02	62.07	57.86
Week mean				56.55
Maximum at 4 P. M. of Oct. 2				72.00
Minimum at 5 A. M. of Oct. 1				39.00
Difference, or Range				33.00

Date.	WIND. 7 A. M. Course	2 P. M. Course	9 P. M. Course	Distance traveled in 24 hours, ending at 3 P. M.	Mean distance per hour
				Miles.	Miles.
Sept. 29	W. S. W.	S. W.	S.	119.80	4.991
Sept. 30	N.	N.	N. W.	590.10	24.827
Oct. 1	W.	W.	W.	253.40	10.560
Oct. 2	W. S. W.	W.	W.	197.60	8.235
Oct. 3	N. N. W.	N. W.	N. E.	269.60	11.233
Oct. 4	E.	E. N. E.	E.	185.95	7.748
Oct. 5	E.	S. W.	W.	465.45	19.392
Total distance				2,081.90	

Day and Date, 1867.	CLOUDS. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Sept. 29	0.	3.	0.	1.00
Monday, Sept. 30	9.	0.	0.	3.00
Tuesday, Oct. 1	0.	0.	0.	0.00
Wednes'y, Oct. 2	1.	7.	10.	6.00
Thursday, Oct. 3	8.	4.	10.	7.33
Friday, Oct. 4	10.	10.	10.	10.00
Saturday, Oct. 5	10.	10.	10.	10.00

Remarks.—Rain Oct. 3, 4 and 5; duration of actual raining, 25 hours and 7 minutes; depth fallen, 1.26 inch.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CELEBRATION OF FATHER MATTHEW'S BIRTHDAY.—Delegates from the various Father Matthew temperance organizations of New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City met yesterday at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, in convention, in order to make final arrangements for celebrating the anniversary of the birthday of FATHER MATTHEW on Thursday next. The attendance was very large, fifteen societies being represented. Mr. CHARLES A. CLARK occupied the chair. After some discussion as to preliminaries, it was decided that there should be a parade of the Father Matthew Total Abstinence Benevolent organizations, and in this the Church temperance societies were invited to join. Mr. GEORGE B. REILLY was elected to the position of Grand Marshal, and twelve aids were elected to assist him in the performance of his duties. The associations are to form line in East Broadway and march in procession through the Park (where they will be reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council) according to a line of march to be hereafter advertised. There will be no other feature attending the anniversary by the organization in general, though many of the societies will celebrate it in the evening by ball and supper.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER.—The Church of the Redeemer, Rev. EDWARD JESSUP, Pastor, situated on the corner of Pacific-street and Fourth-avenue, Brooklyn, was opened yesterday morning for the first time since the Summer vacation. During the vacation the church, which is a fine stone structure, built in 1865, has been decorated internally in the most tasteful style, and now presents one of the most elegant places of worship in a City famous for its churches. Right Rev. Bishop WILLIAMS, of Connecticut, officiated at the reopening yesterday, and was assisted by Bishop YOUNG, of Florida, Rev. Mr. JESSUP, the Pastor; Rev. Mr. TRIP, and one or two other clergymen. The sermon was preached by Bishop WILLIAMS from the 4th chapter of John, 23d verse: "The true worshiper shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth." The discourse was devoted to a consideration of the essential principles which lie at the foundation of Christian worship, coupled with an eulogium upon the Episcopal form of worship which the speaker considered preferable to all others. A large audience was in attendance both morning and evening, Bishop WILLIAMS preaching the sermon on both occasions.

THE JEWISH DAY OF ATONEMENT.—The Jewish Day of Atonement, the greatest of the three great festivals of the year, begins to-morrow at sundown. There will be brief evening services on that day at each of the synagogues. On Wednesday until sundown the peculiar services of the occasion will be solemnized by Israelites throughout the world. This is the day of prayer and fasting in penitence for the sins and omissions of the year. The ultra religious go to the synagogues in shrouds, their feet in shoes of cloth, avoiding all use of leather in their apparel, in compliance with an ancient custom of the Church. At sundown of the Day of Atonement the worshippers everywhere are dismissed at the sound of the ram's horn, the signal of the conclusion of the ten penitential days.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Senator Nye, of Nevada; Senator Edmunds, of Vermont; and Judge Smith, of Canandaigua, are at the Coleman House. F. W. Hancey, of the Royal Engineers, British Army, and Capt. Bridges, of the British Army, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Gen. D. W. C. Clark, of Washington, and Hon. B. J. Seedon, of Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. H. H. Baxter, of Vermont; Hon. Ira Harris, of Albany; and Hon. A. S. Doane, of Pennsylvania, are at St. Nicholas Hotel. C. A. Page, United States Consul at Switzerland, and Capt. Stetson, of the British Army, are at the Astor House.

AN OFFICER ASSAULTED.—While Officer VAN BUSKIRK, of the Sixth Precinct, was patrolling his post on Saturday night he saw a colored man, named ANTONIO LOPEZ, in Leonard-street, who was conducting himself in a very disorderly manner. The officer requested the man to behave himself, and upon his refusal to obey the request, attempted to arrest him, when LOPEZ drew a large knife and made a lunge at VAN BUSKIRK. Roundsman RYAN happening to come up at the moment, knocked the negro down. He was then arrested and locked up in the Sixth Precinct Station-house.

SABBATH-SCHOOL CONCERT.—The first one of a contemplated series of monthly concerts was held yesterday afternoon by the scholars of the Forsyth-street Methodist Episcopal Sabbath-school. The exercises were varied and quite interesting. A number of choice musical pieces were sung by the children, under the direction of Prof. J. N. HOLDEN, the organist of the church. Rev. F. BROWN, the Pastor, closed the exercises with an interesting address, in which he sought to impress the necessity of early religious training upon his hearers.

ACCIDENTS.—SAMUEL BROWER, an old man, 70 years of age, residing in Thirty-ninth-street, near Eighth-avenue, yesterday afternoon fell from the sidewalk into an excavation, thirty feet in depth, in Thirty-ninth-street, near Madison-avenue, and was injured so severely about the head that he was removed to St. Luke's Hospital.... Yesterday afternoon a young man named GEORGE NEWMAN, residing at No. 515 East Sixteenth-street, fell from a shed at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Avenue D, and was seriously injured.

FIRE IN NASSAU-STREET.—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the basement of the *Day-Book* Office, No. 162 Nassau-street, but Capt. THORNE and Roundsman TAYLOR, of the Fourth Precinct, forced an entrance into the building and extinguished the flames with a few pails of water before any material damage had been done. The fire had originated in the spontaneous combustion of some rags saturated with benzine which had been left in the coal-scuttle.

THE CALEDONIAN CLUB.—On Friday next there will be interesting competitive exercises by the scholars of Ward School No. 6 at Randall's Island. The Caledonian Club will be present, in full Highland costume, and award a number of prizes of their own offering to the most deserving among the pupils. The affair promises to be one of unusual interest.

BODY FOUND.—Yesterday afternoon the body of an unknown man, about thirty-five years of age, five feet ten inches in height, was found floating in East River, and was secured by Officer POWERS, of the First Precinct. It was clothed in a blue shirt, black pants and a blue overcoat.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRE AND NARROW ESCAPE.—At 3:25 A. M., yesterday, the gold and silver ore crushing establishment of Messrs. WYCKOFF & Co., situated at the intersection of Washington and Noble streets, Greenpoint, took fire and was soon a heap of ruins. The building was a frame one, two stories in height, and of no great value, but the loss of machinery, &c., will probably amount to $9,000. The building and contents were partially insured in the Williamsburgh City Insurance Company. A member of the firm, Mr. M. F. BARKER, was asleep in a room adjoining the laboratory at the time the fire occurred, and he narrowly escaped death by reaching the street in a half-dressed state, abandoning all his personal effects, valued at $600. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin, as it commenced from the outside.

BURGLARY.—About 12 o'clock on Saturday night, Officer BROWN of the Forty-eighth Police Precinct, discovered a man in the butcher's shop of Mrs. ELIZABETH GILBERT, on the corner of Hamilton-avenue and Third-avenue, Brooklyn. On examination of the premises it was found that he had effected an entrance by forcing the front door. On being brought to the Station-house, he gave his name as WILLIAM E. THOMPSON, 39 years of age, born in England, and a salesman by occupation in EURICH & BUCKNER's, fancy fur dealers, No. 50 Maiden-lane, New-York. He was held for examination.

THE WALLABOUT IMPROVEMENT.—The work on the Wallabout Improvement is progressing slowly but steadily. Washington-avenue has been extended some 300 feet, and the contractors are now engaged in dredging the basins in Wallabout Bay, and before many months a space of Salt Meadows, or Mud Flats, will be transformed into a fine wharfage and excellent basins for shipping.

RECKLESS USE OF FIREARMS.—Yesterday afternoon a pistol shot was fired into the house of Mr. JAMES SMITH, in Nineteenth-street, near Third-avenue, while the family were at dinner. The bullet passed near the head of Mrs. SMITH, and lodged in the wall. No person was injured, although the lady of the house had a narrow escape.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Oct. 5.

FLOUR in good demand, closing with an advance of 25c. asked on Spring; sales 1,800 bbls. at $13 for Choice White Michigan; $12 25 for White Western; $11 50 for Amber Illinois; $10 50 for Western. RYE FLOUR—Small sales at $7 25. WHEAT dull but firm; the market is nearly bare; sales 2,000 bushels White Canada at $2 60; 1,000 bushels White Michigan at $2 90; 3,300 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 20; No. 2 Racine and Chicago was held at $2 15. CORN dull but 2½c. higher, closing firmly held, at $1 20 for No. 2 Western; sales 4,800 bushels at $1 17@$1 19½, the inside figure, early, for No. 2 Western. OATS advanced 1c., closing firm; sales 70,000 bushels Western at 65c., on the spot and to arrive. RYE nominally unchanged. BARLEY quiet; sales 9,000 bushels No. 2 Western at $1 30; Canada was quoted at $1 35. MESS PORK, $24 50 for heavy. LARD, 13½c.@14c. HIGHWINES—No sales except at retail. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 64,000 bushels; Oats, 97,000 bushels; Corn, none; Barley, 14,000 bushels; Flour, 20,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 330 bbls.; Wheat, 71,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 98,000 bushels; Barley, 12,000 bushels; Rye, 75,000 bushels. FREIGHTS unchanged; 20c. on Wheat, 17c. on Corn and 11c. on Oats to New-York.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Oct. 5.

FLOUR active and steady; sales 2,500 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $13 for Winter; $13 75 for White; $14 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT—market better but quiet; sales early 1,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 30. CORN quiet and no sales. BARLEY has an upward tendency; sales 7,700 bushels Canadian at $1 44. PEAS nominal; $1 26 in bond for Canadian. SHORTS, $22; Shipstuffs $30; Middlings, $40 ₩ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Flour, 55c.; Wheat, 15c.; Corn, 12½c.; Barley, 12½c. to New-York; Lumber, $4 75@$4 85 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—18,100 bushels Barley, 780,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—129 bbls. Flour, 14,500 bushels Wheat, 16,200 bushels Corn, 17,500 bushels Barley, 15,400 bushels Peas, 7,000 bushels Flaxseed, and 37,100 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 5.

TOBACCO active, but unchanged. COTTON and HEMP dull. FLOUR very firm; Extra, $8@$9; Double Extra, $9 25@$11; Choice, $12 25@$14. WHEAT firm; Fall has advanced 5c.@10c.; White, $2 55; Red, $2 35@$2 55; Spring has advanced 2c.@3c.; sales at $1 90@$1 95. CORN dull at $1 03@$1 07 for Mixed; $1 12 for Prime White. OATS firm at 58c.@59c. BARLEY flat at $1 20 for Prime Spring. RYE advancing; sales at $1 10@$1 20. PORK quiet at $24 50. BACON higher at 13½c.@18½c. for Clear Sides; 14½c. for Shoulders; 19c. for plain Hams; 25c.@26c. for Sugar Cured Hams. LARD 14c. for choice tierces. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,800 bbls.; Wheat, 8,500 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 3,500 bushels. Rye, 784 bushels; Barley, 3,500 bushels.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Oct. 5.

FLOUR firm and advanced 15c.@25c.; Spring Extras, $9@$10 50. WHEAT steady and advanced 3c.@4c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 95. CORN active and advanced 1c.@1½c.; sales at $1 05@$1 07½. OATS active and advanced ½c.; sales at 54½c. RYE steady at $1 30 for No. 1, and $1 28 for No. 2. BARLEY active and advanced 4c.@5c.; sales at $1 18 for No. 2. PROVISIONS quiet. MESS PORK $24. LARD, 13½c.@13½c. BEEF CATTLE easier at $5@$6 50 for good to choice shipping. LIVE HOGS dull and unchanged. FREIGHTS quiet and declined ½c. RECEIPTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, 131,000 bushels Wheat, 80,000 bushels Corn, 38,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 108,000 bushels Wheat, 77,000 bushels Corn, 34,000 bushels Oats.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Oct. 5.

FLOUR firm but quiet. WHEAT—White has advanced 2½c.; Amber declined 1c.; Spring is steady; sales of White Michigan at $2 90@$2 92; Amber Michigan at $2 65@$2 68, closing at $2 67; No. 1 Spring at $2 15; No. 2 do. at $2 05. CORN advanced 1c.@2c.; sales of No. 1 Wabash at $1 15; No. 2 do. at $1 12@$1 13; Michigan at $1 11@$1 12½. OATS firm; sales of No. 1 at 62½c.; No. 2 at 60c. RYE unchanged. BARLEY steady; sales of No. 2 at $1 15. LAKE FREIGHTS—3½c. on Corn and 4c. on Wheat to Buffalo; 7c. on Corn and 8c. on Wheat to Oswego. RECEIPTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 1,200 sacks Wheat, 26,000 sacks Corn, 6,500 sacks Oats, 1,600 sacks Barley.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Oct. 5.

FLOUR firmer and in good demand; Family, $12@$13 25. WHEAT firm; No. 1 Winter Red was held at $2 70. CORN advanced to $1. OATS firm at 63c. for No. 1, with a good demand. RYE $1 50. BARLEY, 60c.@70c. for No. 1 and Choice Fall. COTTON dull with a light demand for Middling at 18½c.@19c. WHISKY unchanged; sales at 34c. in bond. PROVISIONS firmer. MESS PORK, $24. BULK MEATS firm, no Sides in the market; Shoulders, 13c.; sales of 100,000 Sides at 15c., delivered at Xenia, Ohio. BACON firm; Shoulders, 13½c.@14c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18½c.@19c. LARD firm but quiet at 13½c. TOBACCO firm and in good demand, but unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 5.

COTTON in fair demand; sales, 250 bales; Low Middlings, 17½c.@18c.; receipts, 1,188 bales; exports, 1,649 bales. FLOUR held at an advance of 25c.@50c.; Superfine, $11. CORN unchanged. OATS, 80c. PORK dull and drooping, nominally. $28 50. BACON—Shoulders, 15c.@15½c.; Clear Sides, 19½c.; sugar-cured Hams very scarce at 27c.@27½c. LARD quiet but firm; tierces, 15c. Gold, 144. Sterling Exchange, 155@158. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅜ ₩ cent. premium. The cotton sales for the week were 13,512 bales.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, Oct. 5.

FLOUR firm; lower grades are firmer: Double Extras from Winter Red Wheat, $11 25@$11 75; Treble Extras from White Wheat $13 25@$13 75. WHEAT very firm and advanced 5c.; No. 1 Winter Red at $2 65; No. 2 at $2 50. CORN better at $1 12 for No. 1. OATS firm and advanced 1c.; No. 1 State 65c. RYE firm and held at $1 40 for No. 1. BARLEY quiet and nominal. PETROLEUM firm but unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 5.

COTTON dull; Georgia Middling, to arrive, at 21c. FLOUR quiet but firm at yesterday's advance. WHEAT stronger; prime White $2 75@$2 80 and very scarce; prime Red, $2 65@$2 70. CORN firm; receipts light. OATS dull but steady. RYE firm at $1 50@$1 60. PROVISIONS buoyant. Bacon Shoulders, 14½c.@14¾c.; Rib Sides, 17½c.@18c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18½c.@18¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Oct. 5.

FLOUR firm; City Double Extras, $10 25@$10 75; Extras $9@$9 50. WHEAT quiet; No. 1, $1 98; No. 2 $1 94. OATS active at 55c.@56c. for No. 2. CORN very scarce at $1 10 for No. 2. LAKE FREIGHTS—3½c. to Buffalo, 10½c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 164,000 bushels Wheat, 7,800 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,800 bbls. Flour, 88,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 5.

TOBACCO—Sales 75 hhds.; Lugs, $4 10. Medium Leaf, $18 25; selections, $20 25. Superfine FLOUR, $8@$9 25; A No. 1, $12 75. WHEAT, $2 50. CORN, shelled, in bulk, $1 05. OATS, in bulk, 65c.@66c. BACON—Shoulders, 14¾c.; Clear Sides, 18½c.@19c. LARD, 13¼c.@14c. for tierces. MESS PORK, $24 50. WHISKY nom-nal. COTTON, 18½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 5.

COTTON dull; Middling Uplands, 19½c.; Middli Orleans, 22c. CLOVERSEED, $9@$9 25. FLAXSEED, $2 PETROLEUM unchanged. FLOUR firmer and advan 25c. WHEAT advancing; Red $2 45@$2 65. RYE, $1 @$1 65. CORN advancing; Yellow, $1 45; Mixed We ern, $1 42@$1 43. OATS, 70@73c.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Oct. 5.

COTTON 17½c.@18c.; receipts, 518 bales; export 276 bales; receipts of the week, 1,937 bales; exports, 1,1 bales. CORN, $1 25. MESS PORK, $27 50@$27 75. BACO —Shoulders 15c.@16c.; Clear Sides 19c.@19½c. LAR 15c.@16c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Oct. 5.

COTTON in fair demand but prices are ½c. o sales, 332 bales; Middling, 16½c.@17c.; receipts, 4 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Oct. 5.

COTTON dull, irregular and declining; sales 65 bale New-York Middling at 17½c.@18c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Oct. 5.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE quiet at 53c. RESIN steady sales of Pale at $5 30, and strained Common at $3 25.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, Oct. 5.

COTTON is in good demand; sales 1,000 bales; Middling, 18c. Receipts, 565 bales.

[Advertisement.]
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.
Prize medal awarded HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at Paris. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR, London and WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Siberia	Sept. 24	Liverpool	New-Yor	
Western Metropolis	Sept. 24	Southamp'n	New-Yor	
City of Boston	Sept. 25	Liverpool	New-Yor	
Nebraska	Sept. 25	Liverpool	New-Yor	
Ville de Paris	Sept. 26	Havre	New-Yor	
Nova Scotian	Sept. 26	Liverpool	Quebec	
Cuba	Sept. 28	Liverpool	Boston	
Tripoli	Sept. 28	Liverpool	New-Yor	
Etna	Sept. 28	Antwerp	New-Yor	
New-York	Oct. 1	Southamp'n	New-Yor	
Germania	Oct. 2	Southamp'n	New-Yor	
Fulton	Oct. 2	Havre	New-Yor	
Atlantic	Oct. 5	Bremen	New-Yor	
Persia	Oct. 5	Liverpool	New-Yor	

FOR EUROPE.

City of New-York	Oct. 9	New-York	Liverpool
Chicago	Oct. 9	New-York	Liverpool
Java	Oct. 9	Boston	Liverpool
Palmyra	Oct. 9	New-York	Liverpool
Hibernia	Oct. 12	New-York	Liverpool
Cella	Oct. 12	New-York	London

FOR GREYTOWN, ASPINWALL, RIO JANEIRO, ETC.

San Francisco	New-York	San Juan, Nic.	Oct. 10
Eagle	New-York	Havana	Oct. 10
Hy. Chauncey	New-York	Aspinwall	Oct. 11
North America	New-York	Rio Janeiro, &c.	Oct. 22

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah—Thos. E. Loyd, Richard Baker, John Sherlock, Geo. Gerard, James Hanigan, Miss Mary Hanigan, Samuel B. Palmer, James S. Geines, Thomas Keeler, James Munay, Charles Gardner, K. Platshek, Mrs. Louisa Brown, Miss Sarah A. Long, Thomas E. Lyons, William A. Wilcox, Jacob Bucky, William S. Hart, George W. Banner, Edward M. Hamilton, William E. Brown, Mr. Neubusko, Chas. H. Adams, Miss Imogene Brown, Miss Nellie Brown, Wm. E. Snediker, John L. Simpson, Samuel Hettrich, and 20 in steerage.

Oct. 6—*In steamship Hibernia, from Glasgow*—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Laing, Mr. and Mrs. A. Shaw, D. Howel, G. T. Boindey and wife, Robert Stewart, J. B. Sampson, Jr., S. N. A. Olds, James Aitken and wife, Henry Lee and wife, John Donnelly and wife, David Fisher, William McCall, William McCoy, R. R. Munhead, George Craig, Miss M. A. Craig, John Wallace, John Sime, E. J. Stone, M. D., Miss Emma Stone, Capt. Minte, Mrs. North and family, and 315 in the steerage.

In steamship Virgo from Savannah—Martin Tufts, John Thomason, A. J. Palfhill, N. P. Jelks, B. F. Wiggins, Miss Wiggins, W. H. Ingersoll, Mr. Christian and wife, W. Mason, Henry Martin and five in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 02	Sun sets	5 33	Moon sets	10 8

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	2 16	Gov. Island	3 05	Hell Gate	4 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Oct. 6.

Arrived.

Steamship Herman Livingston, J. B. Baker, sixty days from Savannah, with passengers and merchandise to Livingston, Fox & Co. 4th inst., 9 A. M. thirty-five miles northeast Frying Pan Shoals, passed a propeller showing flag white ground letter A in centre, bound south. Exchanged signals same time with steamship Zodiac, hence for Savannah; 11:20 P. M. sixteen miles north Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Gen. Barnes, hence for Savannah, and Columbia, hence for Havana.

Steamship Hibernia, Munro, Glasgow Sept. 20, and Moville 21st, with mdse. and 345 passengers to Francis McDonald & Co.

Steamer Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah 72 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah 70 hours, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steamship Moneka, Winchester, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Wheeler & Lennan.

Bark Henry Trowbridge, (of New-York,) Young, Barbadoes, 18 ds., sugar, &c., to H. Trowbridge & Sons.

Bark Waldo, Baker, Gloucester, 48 hours, with codfish to Brockway & Baker.

Bark T. K. Welden, Welden, Havana, 12 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Sullivan, Perry, Boston for Newburgh.

Schr. W. J. Holmes, Raynor, Baltimore 4 ds. with guano to Miller & Houghton. Had some very heavy weather; burst foresail.

Schr. Gem. Welton, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. C. W. Dexter, Dayton, Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr. Nathaniel Clifford, Belfast, with laths, &c.

By Telegraph.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 6.—Sld. bark Windora, Porto Rico; schr. Wivel, Halifax; steamer George Loane, Savannah.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—Arr. barks W. B. Jenkins, from Liverpool, and Roanoke, from Porto Cabello; brig Harriet, from London. On the 27th ult. spoke ship J. A. Stamler, from New-York for Havre, and the brig C. M. Hesten, for Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—Arr. steamers Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore, and Saxon, from Philadelphia.

Below—Ship Lillian, from Ardrossan; bark Sharpsburg, from Bonaire.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 6.—Arr. steamer General Barnes, Huntsville, and Zodiac, from New-York; schr. H. Allen, from Boston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 6.—Arr. steamer Emily B. Souder, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 6.—The schooner D. L. Sturgee, Wilmington, N. C., to New-York, with naval stores, experienced storms on the 2d inst., and lost her deck load.

N. Y. LETTERS

ADDRESSED THIS MONTH TO HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT, NO. 542 BROADWAY, ILLUSTRATING THE EFFECTS AND MEDICINAL POWERS OF HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT IN NUMEROUS CASES OF PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM WEAK LUNGS, COUGHS, CONSUMPTION, HOARSENESS, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF BLOOD, APPETITE AND SLEEP.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1867.

For two years my chest has been covered with a mucus substance. Hoff's Malt Extract produced not only free expectoration, but strengthened me also. Please send soon one dozen more.

A. BEHRENDS, No. 174 6th-st.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1867.

Last Winter my husband suffered from a weak chest and was much benefited by Hoff's Malt Extract. Send to No. 35 Ridge-st. one dozen more.

CAROLINE WAGNER.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1867.

My little daughter suffered from fever caused by mucus, and we feared she would get the consumption. Hoff's splendid health beverage has saved our child.

B. MARSHALL, No. 530 East 14th-st.

The following persons have found relief lately by its use:

Mr. O. Boness, (1,) from WEAKNESS.
Mr. C. H. Metzger, (2,) from DEBILITY.
Mr. W. J. Brown, (3,) from ILL-HEALTH.
Mr. F. Fuchs, (4,) from HEMORRHOIDS.
Welch Edwards, (5,) from SORE THROAT.
A. Ketscham, (6,) from DYSPEPSIA.

1. Of Bridgeport. 2. Of Easton, Penn. 3. Of Elkhorn. 4. Of New-York, No. 14 Spring-st. 5. Of the New-York Theatre. 6. Of Brooklyn, No. 180 Sands-st.

Sold by druggists and grocers everywhere. One dozen and upward delivered free of charge in this City and suburbs.

BEEBE'S RANGES

The best cooking apparatus for family use; durable, economical, and sure bakers. Made, put up, and warranted by JANES, KIRTLAND & CO., Corner Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 573, Oct. 5, 1867.
46, 60, 5, 51, 8, 74, 67, 45, 25, 26, 66, 54, 43.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 574, Oct. 5, 1867.
10, 36, 31, 51, 64, 57, 32, 43, 55, 70, 34, 21, 66.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS, No. 497, Oct. 5, 1867.
14, 61, 78, 23, 2, 16, 9, 15, 26, 33, 30, 24, 55.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 498, Oct. 5, 1867.
52, 29, 67, 40, 43, 39, 21, 8, 15, 2, 38, 35, 48.

* Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA and all legalized lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNished in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway and No. 165 Fulton-st.